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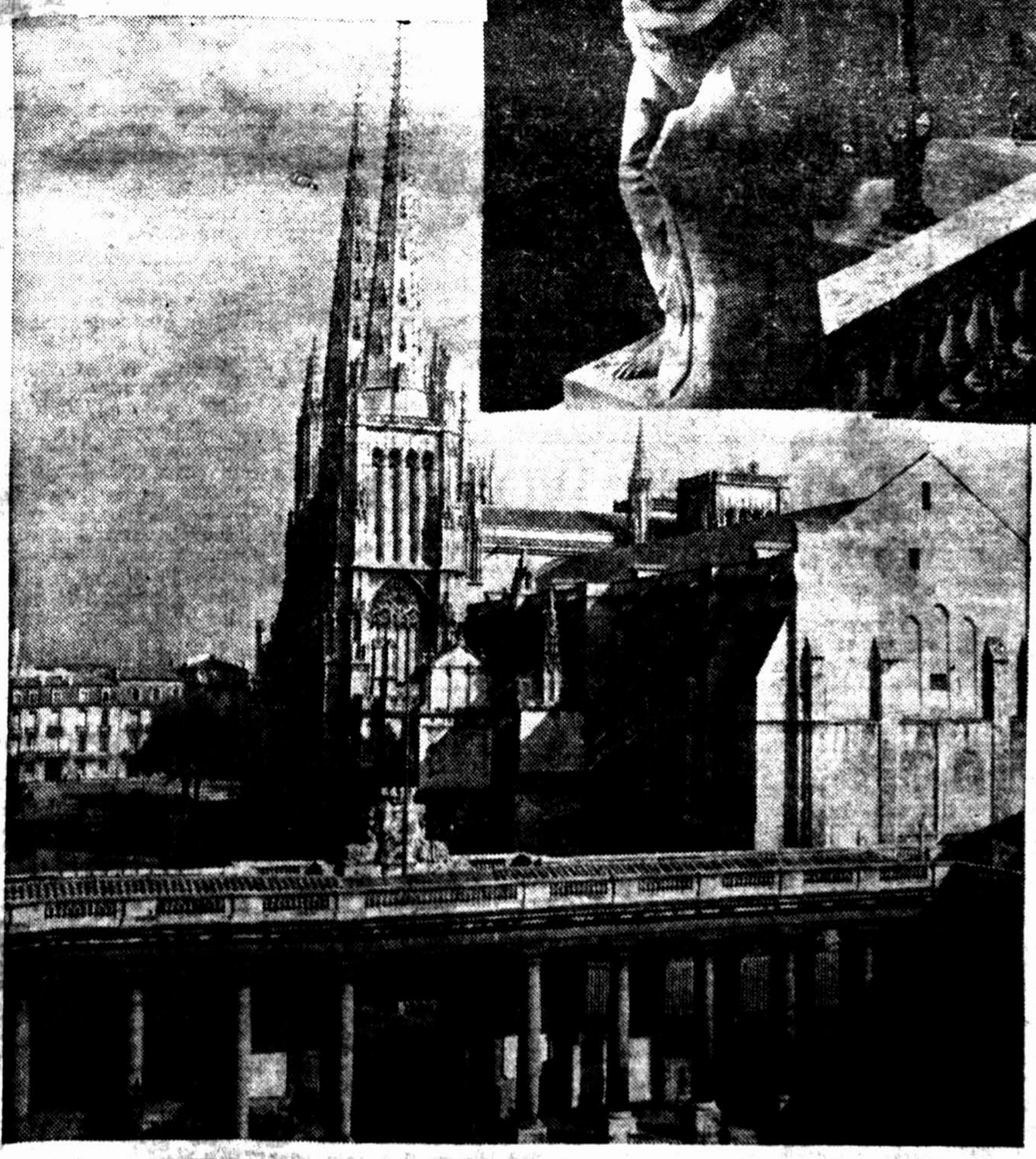
CITY OF STATUES & SPIRES

Picture on the right — of Allee de Tourny in Bordeaux — is one of the panoramic views of the city.



Apart from architectural attractions, Bordeaux, which is in the heart of French vineyards, can easily take the palm in sheer pleasures of the table.

(Left) La Cathedrale Gironde is one of the highlights for the sight-seer in Bordeaux

How Strong Is China's Army

SEE PAGE 4

Our Foreign Secretary

BY K. PADMANABHAN

WITH Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai becoming the Governor of Bombay, the entire administrative responsibility of our External Affairs Ministry will now rest with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. K. P. Sivasankara Menon. He hails from Kottayam, Travancore. The Oxford-educated, scholarly-looking, thin, bespectacled Menon is an ornament to our admirable Civil Service.

First Indian to be admitted into the SANCTUM SANCTORUM of the exclusively European-run Political Department of the Government of India 25 years ago, Menon is one of the most brilliant Indian Civilians, noted for his independence of views and genius for administration. He topped the I.C.S. examination in London, beating the record of many English and Indian candidates. He belonged to the 1921 batch of Civilians.

●

Menon has varied experience in official service. He was sub-collector somewhere in the Madras Presidency to start with but was soon picked up by the Political Department. Until he went, no Indian had ever been admitted into it.

The reason trotted out by the white tin-gods of the Political Department in those days was that, our Princes did not like Indians going as Residents into their States! By reason of seniority, an officer of the Political Department was sometimes entitled to be RESIDENT in some State, and it would have been strange, if Menon became Resident in Travancore, the State from where he hailed!

Further, the Political Department of those times, the most important secret-preserving department of JOHN BULL in India, had its set traditions, and the presence of an Indian would have been not altogether pleasant for its demi-gods who sat tight declaring that cypher-codes could not be handled by mere brown guys! However, good sense changed matters, as days went on. Starting in this Department as Secretary to British Resident, Hyderabad, Mr. Menon was later on holding important jobs in the N.W.F. Province and Baluchistan territories. He served as Deputy Secretary to the Political Department before taking office as Dewan of Bharatpur, whence he went to Chunking as our Agent-General in succession to Sir Zafrullah Khan, on his reversion to the Federal Court as Judge. Earlier, he was deputed to East Africa and his report on the clove-question relating to Zanzibar was a masterly business, bearing the stamp of his robust nationalism. He also visited Kenya and Uganda to report on the status of Indians in those countries.

●

More than an administrator, this brilliant Civilian is a versatile scholar. Fifty-four-year-old Menon could sway an audience with a speech on scholarly themes and at the same time, wield a facile pen. Twenty-seven years ago, one day in the HINDU (Annual) a brilliant article of his appeared on the wonders of Ajanta, which showed that he was a good student of the arts of India. Some of his newspaper articles in papers like THE STATESMAN made illuminating reading. His overland travel to China through the Tibetean plateau is told in his great book called DELHI-CHUNGKING DIARY. Poetic in his vision he has a fine taste for the finer things of life.

As an after-dinner speaker, he is the delight of his audiences. Anecdotes in torrents fall out of his lips. Sparkling humour was a speciality in his speeches, producing rippling laughter in his hearers. Equally, in correspondence and personal conversation he is not merely the peak of politeness and polished in expression, he is extremely tactful too.

Mr. Menon liked his stay in China. He was the only Indian official in Chungking in the war years, and as there was not much of scope for varied pastimes, he devoted his time to delve into scholarly pursuits and study of

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WEEK-END FUN

"Mabel, you know I'm half inclined to kiss you."

"Really? I thought you were just naturally round-shouldered!"

* *

"So you and your neighbour are not on speaking terms?"

"No. He sent me a can of oil to use on my lawn-mower when I started to cut the grass at six in the morning."

"And what did you do?"

"Sent it back and told him to use it on his wife when she started singing at eleven at night."

* *

Into an already crowded rush-hour train on the Underground a mother pushed her small son and squeezed in after him. He complained of being squashed and was told to "shut up." But he continued to grumble, and presently was heard to shout, peevishly: "Mind me 'ead! Mind me 'ead!"

"Oh, 'old your row, Alfie," cried his mother, "you've got to be a sardine 'ere."

"It's all right for you," replied Alfie, angrily. "You're not at the bottom of the bloomin' tin!

* *

"So he's teaching you to swim?" Joan asked her friend: "What have you learned so far?"

"That he's twenty-one, single, and has a good job!"

* *

An Aberdonian, living alone, had an early morning train to catch. Being a heavy sleeper, he was afraid he would not wake up in time. Several possibilities presented themselves, but every one meant a tip.

In the end he addressed an envelope to himself and posted it without a stamp.

Early next morning there came a thunderous knock on the door. The Scot climbed out of bed and opened the window.

"Here's a letter for you," called the postman. "Fivepence to pay".

"Tak' it back," commanded the Aberdonian. "Carelessness like that doesn't deserve to be encouraged."

* *

He was driving her home from the dance. It was midnight, pitch dark, and the road was lonely. Suddenly the car stopped, and the young man, having looked it over to see what was the matter, turned to the girl and said: "How unfortunate. The petrol tank seems to be full of water and we can't move an inch."

The girl sighed and said: "Come inside—this has happened to me before. All we have to do is sit and argue for a time and the water turns back into petrol."

* *

A well-known author was invited to lunch at a friend's house, and walked in just in time to catch his host placing his latest book in a prominent position on a small table. The host looked confused and started to murmur something, but the author smiled genially and said:

"Don't worry, old man. I went into my godson's house yesterday, and he'd put my autographed picture on the wall in such hurry that it was still swinging when I walked in!"

* *

The insurance office was rung up by an excited woman. "I want to insure my house" she said. "Can I do it over the 'phone?"

"I'm afraid not," she was told. "Perhaps w'd better send a man along".

"I've got to do it immediately," came the frantic voice. "The place is on fire"!

* *

"How do you feel today?"

"Oh, Button B".

"What do you mean?"

"Pushed for money."

"My husband is an efficiency expert"

"What does an efficiency expert do?"

"Well, if we women did it they'd call it nagging."

* *

"What," someone asked a Parliamentary candidate, "will you do if you're elected?"

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the started candidate. "What will I do if I'm not?"

* *

"I hear you had a good win at cards last night."

"Yes, thanks to my wife. She hardly put a foot wrong all the evening."

* *

Johnson returned to his native town after some years abroad. "Has he changed much?" asked one who had not yet seen him.

"No, but he thinks he has."

"In what way?"

"He persists in talking about what a fool he used to be!"

* *

"GROUNDED."

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The after-dinner speaker had talked for twenty minutes. "After partaking of such a meal," he continued, 'I feel hat if I had eaten any more I would be unable to talk".

From the far end of the table came an immediate order to a waiter:

"Give him a sandwich."

* *

Where are his pockets?" asked the little girl when she first saw her baby brother.

"He hasn't any, dear".

"Well, where is he keeping the five bob a week Daddy said he'd bring with him?"

* *

She told me that she was approaching thirty years of age."

"You should have asked her from which direction."

* *

"Father was delighted when I told him you were a poet."

"I'm glad to hear that."

"Yes, the last of my boy friends he tried to kick out of the house was a boxing champion."

* *

He bid high for the parrot, and finally it was knocked down to him. Paying over his £18 10s. he asked: "Does this parrot talk?"

"Who do you think was bidding against you?" the parrot inquired.

* *

"I wonder," said his wife, "what the popular style in hats will be this spring?"

"Oh, two styles, as usual — the style you don't like and the style I can't afford."

* *

Antonio Wigginston, the owner of an unusual name himself, was fascinated by other unusual names. Once someone referred to an actress named Giselle Pfiffle, and he was so intrigued that he insisted on looking up her name in the telephone book and ringing her.

"Is that Miss Giselle Pfiffle?" he asked.

"Yes."

"This is Antonio Wigginston.

"Who?"

Antonio Wigginston. Don't you remember me?"

"No, I am afraid I don't."

"I'm sorry. I must have got the wrong Giselle Pfiffle."

PAINLESS WONDER

WHEN six-year-old Frankie Sweetman was spanked for naughtiness he never howled. If tripped and fell over he yelled with shock but never cries.

As a seven-year-old he impaled himself on an iron spike and the wound required thirteen stitches, yet he never whimpered. As a young man at the Abercynon Colliery his mates wouldn't share the same shower with him because he ran it scaldingly hot, but still kept smiling.

Today, doctors account wiry forty-year-old Frank Sweetman one of the most fortunate and yet unluckiest of men. HE CANNOT FEEL PAIN.

Expert physiologists have given him electric shocks, stuck pins into him and put tubes of boiling water on his stomach. Frank simply apologizes for not being able to notice it. At St. Thomas's Hospital, London, investigating doctors burned him with matches and dosed him with drugs calculated to give an outside headache. He never winced.

No Faking

Determined to expose any involuntary faking, they asked him to hold the leads of the electric shock machine and switched it to full strength. Frank looked so impassive that the doctor thought the machine had broken down. He took over the lead—and yelped in agony.

Leading nerve specialists cannot explain this painless wonder. They've asked him to swallow hot horse-radish and mustard and vainly searched his eyes for tears. They've pinched and slapped him, but Frank Sweetman just laughs. The only hurt he has ever known was the pain he noticed during an attack of appendicitis. He is perfectly healthy otherwise.

Fire-Walking Next?

Yet pain serves most of us as a danger signal, and that's where Frank Sweetman misses out. He has never had toothache and thus missed warnings of dental trouble. Until he sees blood he never knows he has cut himself.

At work as a diecaster in Dunstable, he sometimes splashes molten metal on his hands and gets bad blisters that pain might have helped him to dodge.

Sometimes he passes a dinner-plate to Mrs. Sweetman and she has to drop it hurriedly because it is so hot. But strangely enough he can feel a light touch and is sensitive to slight vibration.

Fire-walking? No. Mr Sweetman hasn't tried that yet. But he can pick up hot coals with ease and thinks he could show those Indian fakirs a thing or two!

The Lure Of Bordeaux

BY A CORRESPONDENT

BORDEAUX lying at the heart of the great vineyards, which have made its name world renowned, has a unique attraction ot the tourist. Situated on the left bank of the Garonne, the town is built on a plain, following the curve of a river which is at least 550 yards wide and forms a magnificent basin; the central part of the town and its frontage, which looks on to the river are masterpieces of French 18th century architecture.

Good connections render it accessible day and night. On the big electrified Paris-Bordeaux main service runs, among others, one of the quickest trains in France, averaging 103 kms. an hour! By air it is but a bare two hours from Paris. Regular bus services take the visitor to the centres of touristic, agricultural and industrial interest in the Bordeaux region.

The Bordeaux Fair, the Bordeaux International Music Festival and other events indicate its extreme activity.

The very mention of the sonorous name of Graves is enough to evoke the list of the great Bordeaux wines — Medoc, Sauterns, St. Emilion and the host of others. But Bordeaux has a significant interest to the industrialist besides its wines. Conserves, Biscuits, Chocolates constitute one type of industry. Its glass-works are famous, as are its oil-works and flour-mills. Equally renowned are its metallurgic resinous and chemical factories.

But Bordeaux, the great French port and centre of industry, is also a remarkable city of art, a city with an outstanding personality, bearing the stamp of the closing century of the old regime — the century noted for the "sweets of life." Its churches, its old houses, and its museums as well as the Chateaux and the vineyards and cellars in the surrounding country have a fascinating story to tell.

In its folklore, still live and are kindled to new vigorous, some of the most picturesque of customs and traditions. In the autumn, for example, "Jurats" in scarlet robes and white bonnets, proclaim from the top of the "Tour du Roy" the "Proclamation of the Vintage"; while in May, the springtime is celebrated by the "Judgment of the New Wine" and the "Popinjay Game", when a bird has to be brought down in traditional fashion by arrows — in the middle ages a living jay was used, but now a wooden model.

The acrobatic dance, called the "Peyourde", performed on all fours with the dancer's face turned up towards the sky; the "rondeaux" danced by youths in blue-stripped blouse, red belt and turban under a big blue baret and by girls in peasant costume, or silk-dress with large straw-hats; the polka "Cap d' All" in which the body is bent to the rhythm of the tune; the "Bigue-Biguette" composed of twirling figures from the quadrille, accompanied by rhythmic springs and jumps are some of the dances which cannot but fascinate the traveller. From Bordeaux, too, it is quite easy to get to the Basque country whose dances need no introduction.

The grape-harvest period, is but stage in the unremitting and exacting labour which never stops all the year round.

In the middle ages the date of the harvest was fixed by the bailiffs of the great landowners who proclaimed what was called the "ban" or the "cri" of the harvest; those who did not observe the prescribed date were condemned to pay 66 sous fine and had their horse, oxen, and cart seized! Also the penalties for thieving were very severe. In

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

NEHRU PLAN FOR N. E. FRONTIER TRIBES

3 Crore Development Scheme Launched

ACCENT ON ROADS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The Prime Minister made a very gracious reference to the tribal people of Assam. Winding the debate on President's Address, the Prime Minister gave an unequivocal assurance that the tribesmen and their way of life would neither be exploited nor would they be permitted to be swamped by outsiders. The Prime Minister was referring to the earlier speech of the Naga Representative Mr. Rishang Keishing, who had pleaded for the improvement in the economic conditions of the tribesmen.

The Chairman of the Indian Finance Commission Mr K.C. Neogy who recently visited Assam, it is believed, gave a first hand account of his tour in the tribal areas to the Prime Minister during the week.

The North-East corner of India, once the springboard for Stilwell's forces for offensive against Japan, is again assuming strategic importance to India. Like the North-West Frontier, now a part of Pakistan, North-East Frontier provides a gateway into India, but a difficult one.

Nevertheless it has been used from time immemorial. Last time in April, 1942, it was used by the Japanese. Kohima and Imphal are dots on the Indian map. They were the key points in the Japanese attempted invasion of India. Ten years later, in 1952, India faces another threat from the Communists sitting slyly at the edge of Sadiya Hill Track, bordering on Tibet or on the fringes of Burma.

India Government is not unaware of the menace. It is taking concerted and constructive steps to meet the challenge of Communism in that far flung part of India. It has allocated thirty million rupees, to be spent in five years for the economic uplift of the people living in that area, which may be divided into:—

1. The Northern Hills—This consists of a large Himalayan area to the north with a flank to the East, ending near the Pangsen pass and lying between the Mac Mahon Line or the Tibetan Frontier and the Assam Valley—Sadiya Hill tracks.

2. The Southern Hills—This consists of the long series of range which lie against the Burma border and separate it from both the valleys.

3. The Central Hills—This consists of the broad East and West peninsula, which completely separates the two valleys, together with an outlying area on the North-East, the Mikir Hills, which almost bisects the Assam Valley.

Hill Tribes

The whole area, about 40,000 square miles is inhabited by tribes of Mongoloid stock found nowhere else in India, and by no one else, except for a few non-tribal shopkeepers and officials in the administrative centres and for the battalions of Assam Rifles. The whole population in any given area is identical and they thus differ from the rest of India as a pine forest differs from a mixed forest with its clumps and groves of various trees corresponding to human groups and minorities. Thus a traveller in the Lushai Hills would meet no one but Lushais, and one in the Naga Hills no one but Nagas and so on.

The section of the Dimasa Kachari tribe inhabiting part of the North Cachar Hills practises a form of Hinduism. Otherwise (Hinduism and Islam are both alien religions in the Hills. Tibetan Buddhism (the Mahayana form) has been introduced into parts of the Northern Hills, and Burman Buddhism (the Hinayana form) into an area of Tirap Frontier Tract. Otherwise all the tribesmen are either Animists or Christians. The latter religion is particularly strong in the Lushai Hills and parts of the Naga Hills and is making such steady headway that the time can be foreseen when the hills of Assam will contain the largest solid block of Christians in India.

There is no communal feeling between Animists and Christians.

Many languages spoken all belong to the non-Indian Tibeto-Burman lingustic family, and none of them are spoken anywhere else in India.

The tribal areas contain the only unexplored inhabited tracts in India, and almost the only such tract in the world.

Completely Cut Off

There are very large areas of which, even though the country has been mapped, the inhabitants, not only still live in the complete independence they have enjoyed from time immemorial but have not the slightest conception of the nature of India from which they are entirely cut off.

The outer differences, which strike the casual observer most, are symbolical of the deeper differences. The everyday dress of the tribes differs entirely from that of Indians, and the barbaric splendour of a festive occasion transports the observer to a different world.

Those of the hillmen who are alive to political movements stress the uniqueness of their country, and on that account ask for special examination of their problems.

Neither of the two great religious of India being followed in the Hills, and the cultural and social systems of the hills and plains being widely different, the only link is a commercial one. Apart from a small trade in vegetables, spices and oranges, the chief export of the hills is seasonal labour in the form of cane-cutters. The hillmen, on their part, require salt and iron from the plains, and in some areas textiles, and the plains are the only source of the semi-luxuries which the more educated desire, apart from certain imports from Tibet along the Northern Frontier.

Hereditary Links

This trade with the plains, dating as it does from many years back, has forged definite links, but these links are between individuals, and not between communities. For example a Naga frequenting a particular bazar will be given shelter in an Assamese homestead where his father and grandfather were given before but the shelter will be in an outhouse, for to the Assamese Hindu the Naga is unclean. Again on the Northern Frontier, where tribes, such as the Senjithongi, camp en masse at the foot of the hills for weeks on end in the cold weather, trade will be in the main with particular families with whom their forefathers traded.

It is to be noticed that it is always the hillman who visits the plains, and never the plainsman who visits the hills, where condition will be utterly uncongenial to him. It is also to be remembered that except for Gallong Abors and Mishmis, who come down from great distances every year to cut cane, it is only hillmen from easily accessible villages who come down; to the inhabitants of the greater part of the tribal area, the existence of great stretches of flat land, dotted with towns and villages, is merely a traveller's tale.

In the tribal areas, the communities are entirely independent and self-governing, government only interfering to settle serious feuds in areas to which their influence extends, and offering their good offices in disputes which prove particularly difficult of solution. The rules for the Administration of Justice are not in force in the statutory tribal areas. They are in force in the Excluded Areas, but here the policy has always been to allow the tribes to govern themselves to the maximum extent. One interesting result of this is that civil police are unnecessary except in administrative centres with a non-tribal population, all ordinary police work being carried out by the indigenous village authorities, aided by the staff of interpreters.

The tribal unit is the village and the political system is almost everywhere democratic. Even where hereditary chieftainship exists the chiefs act in consultation with councillors.

Nehru's Government is, therefore, launching a two-pronged attack against ignorance and isolation of the tribesmen. On the one side, it has provided Rs. 30 millions, to be spent in five years, for the development of agriculture, veterinary services, sericulture, forests, roads, education, medical aid and public health.

Lay Of The Land

A general survey of the local conditions and experience gained about the temperament of the tribal people would, however, indicate that the area, though at present deficit, offers considerable porspect for increased production in the future. Some tribals have already attained nigh standard of production and can be classed as skilled agriculturists. Certain areas are fertile and capable of yielding surplus production provided proper organisation for the marketing of the surplus can be arranged. In fact, from the point of view of the existing production, the area can be divided into three distinct categories namely about 2,000 square miles with a population of 60,000 which is self-sufficient or has even surplus production; 3,700 square miles with a population of 100,000 which has average production and the balance of about 34,000 square miles with a population of 5,38,000 which is a deficit area.

At present paddy forms the major crop of the area and it is also the staple food of the people, so long it is available. Millet and maize are next in importance and are grown extensively in the region. Wheat and barley are grown only in some localised areas where climatic conditions are favourable. Next to cereals, the tribal people are accustomed to root crops such as kachu, sweat potato and yams which are cultivated. They are also found in wild condition.

Development Plan

In the proposed Five-Year Plan for the Tribal Area, development of roads and communications would involve a total expenditure of Rs. 13.5 million, constituting nearly 46 per cent of the total cost of the plan. Next in importance comes expenditure on medical and public health totalling Rs 6.5 million, constituting nearly 24 per cent of the total. Development of agriculture including forests, veterinary services and sericulture would cost Rs. 5.1 million

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ANN GETS HER SNAP OF THE DUKE

It's not often the amateur photographer gets a chance for a close-up of the Duke of Edinburgh. But young Ann Flint took a chance, got through the crowd and snapped him as he left Swansea Guildhall.

MINISTER DISTRIBUTES PRIZES

Delhi's Minister for Education, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmad, with the prize-winners and staff of the Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya when he presided on its annual day celebration.

THE military strength of China is growing day by day. Her militia now numbers over 12 millions and Soviet experts are training her men for the navy. The Chinese air force has a combat strength of 1,000 aircraft, most of them being modern jets of the Russian M.I.G. 15 type.

The question naturally arises why the Chinese Communists are building a war machine with truce talks in Korea. The only answer seems to be that the Reds are out to have Formosa, by negotiations if possible and by war if necessary.

CHINA BUILDS HUGE MILITARY MACHINE

RUSSIAN AID FOR NAVY AND EFFICIENT AIR FORCE

BY WILFRED RYDER

COMMUNIST CHINA cannot be ranked as a major military power for, despite the size of her army, she lacks a heavy industry capable of producing arms; her communications are poor; and she has virtually no sea or air power. These weaknesses are now being remedied. China is setting out to become a major military power. When she has achieved her aim, the balance of power between the Communist and non-Communist world, particularly in the Far East, will weigh heavily in favour of the former.

An important change in policy was decreed by the Chinese Communist Government last October; it was to postpone the industrial development of the country, and to give priority instead to the building of a heavy industrial war machine. The decision was given a cloak of popular approval by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) which met in Peking in October. Chou En-lai, Chinese Premier and Foreign Minister, winding up the conference, said that the Chinese Red Army must struggle "for the establishment and building up of a strong and modernised national defence force. Production in our country must serve the purpose of strengthening our national defence forces." The Chinese Deputy Premier, Chen Yun, had earlier told the Committee that "investment for economic construction in 1952 will concentrate primarily on productive enterprises relating to national defence."

Five-Year Plan

The change is a very definite one. Hitherto it had been proclaimed that the first economic task of the Communist Government was to restore the country's peaceful economy. A leading Communist figure, Jen Pi-shih, in a report to the New Democratic Youth League in April 1949, stated that it would take China some three to five years to rehabilitate the national economy and restore pre-war levels of production, or in the case of Manchuria and some sections of North China, the higher levels achieved by the Japanese in the late 1940's. In the early summer of 1950 plans were announced for the initiation of a First Five Year Plan for 1951-1955 to "restore and build up the national economy." This was to be the first step in the transformation of China into an industrial country which Jen Pi-shih said could be accomplished within ten to thirteen years. To do this, China's pre-war industrial production, which would be a mere 10 per cent of her gross industrial and agricultural production when normalcy would be achieved in three to five years, would have to be raised to 30 or 40 per cent.

Korean War Lessons

But when these tasks of peaceful reconstruction and industrial development were laid down the Korean war had got properly under way and the U. S. Seventh Fleet was now preventing the invasion of Formosa which had been fully prepared. China entered the Korean war in November, 1950 as U.S. forces approached the Manchurian border. By June 1951, it was becoming obvious that the Chinese army was no match for the modern armies of the United Nations. The USSR agreed and M. Malik proposed a Korean truce.

There is reason to believe that by this means the Soviet Union hoped to be able to avoid the enormous task of supplying the equipment that would make the Chinese Red Army into an efficient modern fighting force.

But Red China persisted in her requests for modern Soviet equipment for she is determined, after her experience in Korea, to have build a modern army. The Soviet Union has had to give way and that equipment is now being given in some quantity; radar-directed anti-aircraft guns are, for instance, taking a steady toll of U. N. aircraft in Korea.

Transport Links

The Chinese Communist army is publicly stated to have a strength of 5,000,000 men. It is backed by a militia in the towns, villages and the countryside from which reserves can be drawn. Chou En-lai told the National Committee in October that this militia now numbers 12,800,000 men and that 7,500 militia training centres are now operating throughout the country. The militia, he said, is "an important force for consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and safeguarding the fruits of the emancipation." Since the Korean war began on June 14, 1950, there has been no question of the partial demobilisation decreed by the Chinese CP Central Committee on June 6, 1950. Youths of 16 "and under", are now being recruited for training for the Chinese army. The age limit for the many new training schools for the Air Force, the Army and Navy, opened in the second half of 1950, has been lowered to 17. But youths two or three months below 17 will be admitted "if tall, healthy and strong." To certain types of military training schools not yet specified, the age limit is lowered to 16, "so as not to deprive younger students of a chance to join up." Enrolment, it is stressed, is "strictly voluntary," but the Chinese Government hopes that boys will "respond energetically."

One of China's greatest military weaknesses has been her inability to move her vast army. For the weakest link in her economy is communications. From North to South along the coast she is well supplied with railways, but from North to South in the interior there are great gaps. Li Fu-chun told the CPPCC that "the development of communications and transport should serve the needs of defence." At the same time it was announced that the gaps in China's internal communications are to be made good by the construction of two trunk lines totalling 5,000 km., linking North-West and South-West China with the rest of the country.

These new lines, it is believed, will run from Lanchow southwards to Chengtu, Chaotung and Kunming, which is linked by rail with Hanoi in Indo-China; and eastwards from Chaotung on this north-south line to Kweiyang and Changsha on the Peping-Hanoi line. A smaller line would then be built to link Chungking with Kweiyang on this east-west line.

Naval Strength

When the Chinese Red Navy was formed in the summer of 1949, it had only 100 torpedo boats and destroyer escorts, of mixed U.S., Japanese and Russian types, and a few U.S. and Japanese landing craft, some armed trawlers and thousands of motor-driven junks with reinforced decks to take artillery. Since then the Soviet Union has been training men of the Chinese Navy and many of the Soviet Navy ships and submarines to be seen in Chinese ports have probably been handed over or lent for training. Nor are reinforced motor-driven junks to be despised.

They are almost unassailable by gunfire; and they proved their worth in the taking of several small North Korean islands in December 1950, in the face of opposition from the guns of the British Navy.

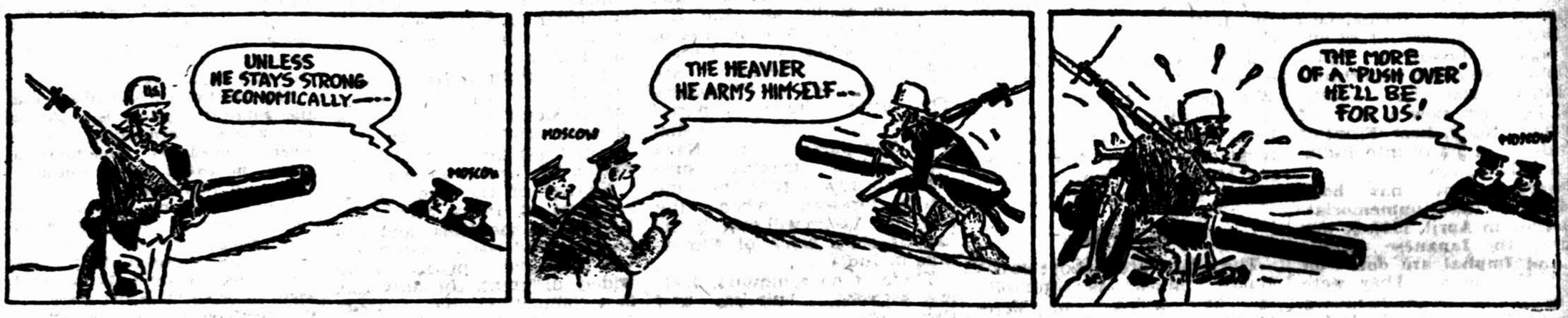
The Chinese air force is still a comparatively modest force. The most conservative estimates put its strength at 1,000 aircraft, one half of which are modern jets of the Russian MIG 15 type. In other words it is getting the best jets in quantity production today. Personnel of the Chinese air force are being trained by Russian instructors at schools in Manchuria and are getting battle training, from the safety of Manchurian bases, in sorties into North Korea.

Bid For Formosa

Why should the Chinese Communists be so pre-occupied with building a vast war machine if they are moving towards a truce in Korea? The answer seems to be that China is determined to have Formosa, which Mr. Vishinsky has said is the key to peace in the Far East. And if Formosa cannot be obtained by peaceful means, then China seems prepared to try force, when she is ready. Chou En-lai told the National Committee on October 25 that the Chinese people have "determined to liberate Formosa from the grip of the American aggressors and will never relax until they have achieved that end."

China fears that America is going to use Formosa as the base for invasion of China, as Japan did. It must be admitted that the unguarded utterances of some American officials only encourage this belief.

Maj-General Chase, leader of the American Military Mission in Formosa, in his New Year's message to the Chinese Nationalists on the island, said they must make themselves ready for "Whatever action is called for, whether it be on this island or in other troubled areas." His training programme for the 500,000 Nationalist forces gives special attention to amphibious operations and landing tactics.



Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor

cannot hand over the 500,000 Nationalist soldiers now in Formosa to the same fate. The only answer to this impasse seems to be a trial of strength between Red China and the U.S.A.

The second reason for Communist China's decision to make herself into a major military power is that since the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty and the U.S.-Japanese Security Pact at San Francisco last September she is even more convinced than by the U.S. protection of Formosa that the U.S.A. is preparing to attack her. On September 18, Chou En-lai said that the treaty "was for reviving Japanese militarism..a preparation for a new war of aggression." The Security Pact "aims at clearing the road to the rearmament of Japan and turning her completely into a U.S. military base. It is unmistakable evidence that the U. S. Government is preparing for another war of aggression in Asia and the Far East on an even bigger scale. The Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic considers that the San Francisco Treaty and the Security Pact....constitute a serious threat to the security of the Chinese People's Republic. The Chinese people will certainly oppose with firmness, to the very end the vicious scheming of the U.S. Government."

On China's National Day, October 1, last, Chu Teh, C-in-C. of the People's Liberation Army, issued an Order of the Day in which he said that the U.S.A. which is "occupying our Taiwan," is preparing for a new war by signing a separate peace treaty with and rearming Japan. "The danger of war threatens the security of our Motherland and peace both in the East and in the world. I order you, therefore, to stand firm at your fighting posts with vigilance, to strengthen further the construction and consolidate the national defences of our Motherland, to study unconceitedly and in earnest so as to master new techniques and learn the skill of the co-ordinated operation of all arms, to raise the level of military science and the art of leading troops, to strengthen further the planning, organisation and precision of all aspects of work to consolidate and raise the level of military discipline and to strive to build up modernised internal defence forces. Strive for the liberation of Taiwan, Penghu (Pescadores), Kinmen and other islands and for the great cause of unifying all China."

Liberation Of Taiwan, The Main Target

His explanation that this is merely to enable the defenders of the island to counter-attack an invading army from the sea if it should succeed in landing, is hardly tenable. His mission has planned and given technical advice for the building of a formidable system of beach defences on the coast facing the mainland. This would make a Communist landing difficult.

Nationalist Plan

The Chinese Nationalists moreover are openly planning for the day when they will be able to re-invade the mainland.

They expect this will be possible in the event of a revolt within Communist China, of an outright Sino-American war, or more probably of an intensification of Chinese Communist support for the Viet Minh rebels in Indo-China.

Determined as Communist China is to get Formosa, it is becoming more and more impossible for the U.S. Government to see it go, not only for strategic but also for humanitarian reasons. Many of those executed in the recent purges in China have been officers in the former Nationalist army. The U.S.A.

(Continued On Page 22 Col. 5)

Men Against Disease: By Ritchie Calder

Liberated Indonesia CRUSADES *For Freedom From Yaws*

THEY carried him on a chair, slung on bamboo poles, on to the verandah of the headman's hut. And they left him there, seated cross-legged like an image of the Fasting Sadhu.

His face was a gaunt mask. His ribs showed through his scarred skin. His legs and arms were caricatures of human limbs. His deep-sunken eyes contemplated the certainty of death.

He was only sixteen. He might have been ninety.

Then he mustered his frail strength and with a stick in his claw-like hand he struck the gong. It was a symbolic act, for he was summoning the people of the countryside to come to be delivered from the fate that was his.

The gong, a hollow tree-trunk, brought the people of Karangaseem crowding round the headman's hut for the opening of the WHO/UNICEF campaign in this particular district—up in the hills above Jogjakarta, the first capital of the Indonesian Republic, now supplanted by Djakarta (one-time Batavia).

Living Death

Nothing could be more eloquent of the tragedy which is yaws than the example of that emaciated boy. Yaws is caused by a germ, a spirochaete, which gets into the open sores and wounds which are the inescapable lot of the hard-working peasants of Java. The disease weakens, disfigures and destroys. The sores become ulcers which eat into the muscles and, as in the case of this boy, cripples them in a painful process of living death. Yaws afflicts all ages, including babies. Out of the 2 million population of this "regency" or province of Jogjakarta, at least 300,000 people suffer from yaws. In some districts, half the population is afflicted.

Today, the disease can be cured, and deliverance is being brought to countless millions in South-East Asia, with the help of the United Nations Agencies, the World Health Organisation and the Children's Aid Fund. With one or two, or at the most, three injections of penicillin, the germ can be purged from the body.

The World Health Organisation's campaign against yaws in Indonesia has been a phenomenal success. Nearly a quarter of million has been delivered from the scourge of living death. The price of victory has been two dollars a head. Compare that figure with the modern cost of killing a man in battle.

Out here in the mountains of Central Java I have seen miracles happen. Victims who a week ago hobbled or crawled painfully on feet contorted like a perching bird's—the characteristic "claw-foot" of yaws due to the sores on the sole of the feet—come hopping and skipping for their second injection. It is as dramatic as that—a single "shot" of a drug can transform a person's life.

But not always. Witness the case of the crippled boy. I caught the eye of Dr. Sardadi, as he examined him behind the bamboo-screen in the corner of the hut with its basket-work walls. He shook his head. He gave the boy an injection of penicillin. He will give him another in a week's time and the disease will leave his body.

But it will be a body damaged beyond repair. Only the resources of advanced surgery, far removed from this primitive, inaccessible village, could help limbs so badly ravaged

On the front of our jeep as it bounced along the dykes between the flooded rice-fields, or nose-dived into riverbeds, or fly-crawled up mountain-sides, fluttered the flag of the United Nations.

Penicillin Does It

That flag should have its battle honours inscribed on it after the fashion of famous regiments—but they would record victories which number the living and not the dead. And two of the chevrons should read "Kulumprogo" and "Jogjakarta."

In June 1950, this yaws campaign began in the regency of Kulumprogo, in the highlands of Central Java, under the direction of an Indonesian doctor, Dr. Kodjak, with the advice of international experts and the material help of UNICEF.

Dr. Kodjak was a seasoned yaws campaigner. Until the Japanese occupation of Java, he had been fighting it in the hills with arsenical preparations. That was a slow, laborious and disheartening process. Then came penicillin, and the facilities which UN had to offer.

On the walls of the WHO/UNICEF headquarters in Jogjakarta are the maps of the campaign, with the formidable redoubts of the disease hatched in and the disposition of the teams which are continuously "mopping-up" the disease.

This programme was first planned as a demonstration but was later expanded, with UNICEF supplies, to a mass-campaign. This immediate programme involves 1,422,000 people, of whom over a million have already been examined and nearly a quarter of million delivered from yaws. It has meant 1,500,000 ccs of penicillin, which, alone, has cost 225,000 dollars.

The price of victory so far has been about two dollars a head—half found by UNICEF and the rest matched by the Indonesian Government, which bears the cost of the personnel and the servicing of the vehicles provided by UNICEF. Compare that figure with the modern cost of killing a man in battle!

Scarred City

We have been out with the teams on the arduous and harrowing journeys which they have to make. I say "harrowing" because the countryside around Jogjakarta had been an actual battlefield. The whole landscape bears the scars. First there was the "scorched earth" policy when the Dutch deprived the Japs of industrial buildings. Then there were the efforts to root out the Government of the Indonesian Republic when it declared itself in Jogja. Then there were the Dutch paratroopers who finally took the town and captured the Government. And then, there were the activities of guerillas hostile to their own Government.

It is still perilous to cross a bridge and safer to ford the rivers. That the inaccessibility of the mountain villages makes the going hard, but the teams get through.

Ahead, by several days, of the teams go the doctors—Dr. Kodjak or Dr. Safdadi or others—who get in touch with the local leaders and explain the object of the campaign. Rarely is co-operation difficult.

Then the Head Mantri or trained male nurse, follows. The headman calls the people together. A "village" in the Indonesian sense is a scattered group of hamlets with a population of about 1,200. The wooden gong echoes through the hill and the people gather to the tocsin.

He explains what it can mean to the individual and he warns them that anyone with yaws is a menace not only to the family, crowded together in the bamboo-work huts, but to the whole community.

The Head Mantri then examines everyone in succession. Where there is an obvious case of a "history," he tells them to come back the following day.

Today we have been watching the team at work. One member, with the headman by his side, has been checking the notified cases and issuing forms. This has been going on since dawn because they have to catch the workers before they go into the ricefields.

Female Mantri

Each case is then blood-tested. A prick and a syringe-full of blood gets the evidence which is matched against a colour-chart to check the degree of anemia.

A young Chinese woman doctor, Dr. H. Y. Li, Johns Hopkins' trained, sat at an adjoining table microscopically examining the blood samples. This is part of a long, painstaking research not only in the villages but in her research laboratory at Jogjakarta and at the check-hospital which has been set up there. It concerns not only the nature of the disease, but is also trying to establish how much, or little, penicillin is needed to effect a cure—an important consideration when the Indonesian Government has to find penicillin supplies for all the rest of the islands.

Behind the screen, in his improvised consulting-room, Dr. Sardadi was doing the clinical examination—men, women, boys, girls and infants in arms. As he made his records, the cases passed on to the next screened-off part of the headman's house.

There an Indonesian female mantri in a gay sarong was giving the injections—to the accompaniment of yelps and squalls or poker-faced fortitude.

In two days, the whole of the people in the district will be treated. Then they will be asked to come back for the second injection and then, on further check, a small proportion may be given a third.

The campaign does not stop there. There are control teams following up cases in villages already treated and watching out for cases which have been missed because the disease had not manifested itself on the first visit. And then there is the re-survey.

Free From Yaws

In the re-survey of one area—in the Kulumprogo area, where it all began—they discovered 8.8 per cent of yaws persisting—cases which had relapsed or had been reinfected. So it is a constant vigil and the final eradication will come only with proper hygiene in these villages. And that is being pressed.

But in Kulumprogo, one can find what the emancipation from yaws can mean. Most people are now free from it and one can see it reflected in cleaner homes, smiling women no longer harassed by the ugly misery of disease, children, men capable of more work in the fields and so more food, and even the cattle looking healthier and better cared for.

Brown naked babies, no longer blistered with malignant sores, stood by the roadside and piped "Merdeka" as the UNICEF jeeps passed. "Merdeka" means "Freedom" and in this case freedom from yaws.

BEWARE OF THE MENACE

The head Mantri (trained male nurse) warns them that anyone with yaws is a menace not only to the family, crowded together in bamboo-huts, but to the whole community.

AT ALL COSTS, HAVE IT HE MUST

A pretty Indonesian female Mantri (nurse) giving an injection to the accompaniment of yelps and squalls of poker-faced fortitude.

'Merdeka' On Health Front

Language Of Love

A love affair often starts with a flirtation, which should conjure up a picture of dainty coquettes and birds pirouetting before their mates.

The original meaning of flirt was to strike or jerk. People then spoke of birds flirting their wings and ladies flirting their fans.

Then, by association, the word flirtation was applied to love-making without serious intentions.

If such trifling with a woman's affections continues, then the man is known as a philanderer. Strangely enough, the literal translation of this from the Greek is a lover of man.

Such a light-hearted affair probably begins because a girl has glamour. This word has a long and involved history and is a misspelling of grammar.

The change came about in a day when the ignorant thought that those who were famed for their learning must surely be magicians. So, grammar or glamour came to mean a spell. Consequently, a girl with glamour is one with a magical and alluring personality.

Last Look Round

WHILE development of aviation is bringing the nations of the world nearer and towards the goal of "One World", the idea of an international language as a step toward world peace is engaging the minds of several thinkers.

Many American philologists are in sympathy with the idea of finding a language which can win world acceptance. Few achievements they believe, could be so effective as this in the establishment of peace between nations and harmony between peoples.

During World War II Winston Churchill proposed the adoption of Basic English as an international language.

Language difficulties beset not merely diplomats and UN delegates, but businessmen who want to sell products in countries of which they do not know the language. Technicians, scientists, statesmen, travellers, tourists, missionaries, students and soldiers — all suffer from the same handicap.

The last are capable of developing some form of language drawn from the areas through which they pass, can be evidenced from the fact that Urdu, which is derived from Persian, Arabic, Turkish and other languages (not omitting English and French) was originally the "language of the army."

The Bombay legislators recently took oath — in five different languages! If within the confines of a state like Bombay there are five languages in which the legislators themselves took oath, there must have been many more languages in which the Indian Parliament members took the oath One Adivasi member of Parliament from Bastar State provided some amusement, it was reported, in the House of the People. He cannot speak nor comprehend any other tongue except his own dialect. It is doubtful whether the oath read out by the Secretary was understood by him. He could neither sign the register — and had to affix his thumb impression instead! He has been returned to the House of the People as an Independent candidate. So, no political party has been the culprit in bringing him there. All the same, adult franchise, inspite of the enthusiasm of the voters, has thrown up this specimen of a legislator! How far the country's legislatures will benefit from the presence of such members therein can be easily imagined.

Aviators' Need

BEFORE long with jet-planes in operation no part of the world will be more than 12 hours away by flight from any other point on the globe. Crewmen of different nationalities will pass each other in the air and meet those of other nationalities in the airports they touch. They now use their native tongue. But they require an international language. Because of this all nations belonging to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) are working on an international language for aviation, labelled ILA.

The new international language will be based on English with no difficult words used. Words with Latin roots will be given preference.

Best transmissibility by radio, ease of pronunciation, phonetic phrases now in common use and the stressing of clarity rather than brevity are among the basic principles outlined by ICAO members in setting up the ILA programme. ILA will consist of a small vocabulary. However every word and phrase must be considered with regard to its safe use by all speakers of such varied languages as Arabic, French, Spanish, English, Scandinavian and Slavic.

Though it appeared as a joke some time back the following conversation shows the trend in this field:

Waitress: "Hawaii, mister? You must be Hungary?"

Gent: 'Yes, Siam. And I can't Rumania long either. Venice lunch ready?"

Waitress: "I'll Russia table. What'll you Havre? Aix?"

Gent: "Whatever's ready. But can't Jamaica cook step on the gas?"

Waitress: "Odessa laugh! But Alaska."

Gent: "Don't do me favours. Just put a Cuba sugar in my Java."

Waitress: "Don't you be Sicily, big boy. Sweden it yourself. I'm only here to Serbia."

Gent: "Denmark my check and call the Bosphorus. I hope he will Kenya. I don't Bolivia know who I am!"

Waitress: "Canada noise! I don't Carribean. You sure Ararat!"

Gent: 'Samoa your wisecracks? What's got India? D'you think this arguing Alps business?"

Waitress: "Attu! Don't Kiev me that Boulogne! Alambei do! Spain in the neck. Pay your check and scram, Abyssinia!"

How much of this is inteligible one can test for oneself.

Interlingua

APART from jokes. The Interlingua English Dictionary has made its appearance. Compiled under the editorship of Dr. Alexander Gode and issued by Storm Publishers, New York, for the International Auxiliary Language Association, it contains 27,000 words, of which 10,000 are of general vocabulary type and the rest scientific and technical.

It is said that a scientist and engineer would have no difficulty in translating into English a technical article in Interlingua. Here is a sample of Interlingua:

Energia es necessari pro toto que occurre in le mundo. In tempores passate le plus grande parte del energia applicate esseva fornite per le fortia muscular del homines e del animales.

The original reads:

Energy is necessary for everything that happens in the world. In olden days most of the applied energy was furnished by the muscle and brawn of men and domesticated animals.

The language of science and engineering, derived largely from the Greek and Latin is the basis of Interlingua. An educated Russian or Japanese has no difficulty in understanding what "statistics" or "antibiotics" or "electron" means. But these words require to be standardised in Interlingua. So "statistics" becomes "statistica", "antimony" "antimonia" and "atom" "atomo".

Some words in general use from various languages have been retained as they are. For instance "chocolate", "tomato" and "hammock" coming from American Indian; "admiral", "alcohol" and "cotton" from Arabic; and so on.

Interlingua is no mushroom growth, but the development of conclusions reached by a committee which was appointed by the International Research Council. Interlingua is less artificial than Esperanto, Ido and Occidental, simply because it seems to grow naturally out of international usage, says a writer in the 'New York Times".

Their Name Is Legion

WHILE there are 2,796 spoken tongues (exclusive of dialects) in the world only 13 have a speaking population of 50,000,000 or over.

Chinese and English are the first two in the list.

Out of the rest Hindustani stands with something like 160 to 200 millions, with Russian flowing closely next. Bengali has over 60 millions, which is better than Portuguese, Italian and Arabic.

Since Descartes set the vogue in the seventeenth century, according to a writer in the "New York Times" Magazine Section it is estimated that about 500 constructed languages have been proposed for international use.

There is a suggestion also to have six languages for one world and the selection of various areas for the teaching at least three of the group of these six—English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Hindustani and Russian.

But for ordinary communication an international language, with even a meagre vocabulary of 800 words like Basic English would be a godsend, if it gets recognition by most, if not all, of the big nations of the world. Who knows if like the Turkish and Middle East armies in the middle ages, modern aviators will build up an air language capable of international understanding!

Rather Hard

CAN you stumble on an elephant? It is rather hard! But that is exactly what happened to two cinema fans in Passara in Ceylon. They had gone to a late show and were returning home in the moonlight. On the way they stumbled on something big and heavy, says a report in a Colombo paper. It turned out to be a sleeping elephant! The two men then made a dash for their lives. The elephant was tethered to a tree by its mahout after its day's work. When rudely awakened by the men, it stood up and trumpeted, by which time one can imagine the two blundering cinema fans must have reached home—in their non-stop flight—or been back at the cinema!!

Water-Batta

AT a special meeting held recently the Guntur District Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union passed a resolution requesting the Government to sanction a sum of Rs. 15 'per mensem' per head as water allowance during the summer months in Guntur town, or make suitable arrangements for the supply of water by purchasing or hiring a lorry for the purpose. Several members spoke, it is reported, explaining their difficulties in securing the minimum requirements of water and said that some of them were purchasing AT THE RATE OF FOUR ANNAS PER POT OF WATER, AND THAT THEY WERE SPENDING AT LEAST FIVE TO SIX HOURS A DAY IN SEARCH OF WATER!

Sachar's Move

WHILE Shri C. Rajagopalachariar, since he took over the Chief Ministership of Madras, has made an appeal to those Congressmen who were granted a few acres of land in recognition of their services to the country, especially in courting imprisonment at the call of the Congress, to return the same to the Government, it is interesting to read in a Northern India paper that Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, the Chief Minister of Punjab is planning "forms of public recognition of fighters for Indian freedom. Their case is analogous to that of ex-servicemen," in his opinion. Mr. Sachar, addressing a conference of deputy commissioners (equal to "district collectors" in other provinces) and police superintendents of Jullunder Division last week, said he had made inquiries of several departments if old patriots, who had suffered in the nation's cause, could be given help in some form or the other.

In this connection, once during the freedom struggle an issue arose as to whether fines imposed on Congressmen in the cases where they had defied specific laws or bans should be voluntarily paid up or whether the process of law should be allowed to take its course through distraint warrants for the recovery of the fines. When distraint warrants were executed, the authorities, if they found no ready cash, got hold of some movable property of the Congressmen and auctioned the same for dust-cheap bids and thus recovered the fines. It was a case of real hardship to many families of the rank and file of Congressmen. So the writer of these columns wrote a letter to Mahatma Gandhi and sought his advice as to what Congressmen should do in such cases. Mahatmaji published his reply in "Young India" under the caption "Distraint Warrants." Gandhiji was of the view and quite confident that whatever fine was collected by any methods from Congressmen for having defied the Government's unjust laws or orders or bans would be returned by

(Continued on page 9 col. 5)

The Welfare Scene

SSHRIMATI Asha Devi Aryanayakam, a village worker concerned chiefly with basic education, has been nominated by the Government to represent India at the Eighth Session of the Social Commission of the United Nations.

The United Nations functions through six major organs, namely, General Council, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

The Economic and Social Council is concerned with the promotion of welfare and improvement of living conditions of all people. It has twelve commissions and the Social Commission is one of its most important sections. India has been elected one of the eighteen members of this Commission and was hitherto represented by Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa. The Council advises the United Nations General Assembly on various Social questions like Social Welfare Planning and Administration; Organization and Operation of Social Services; Training for Social Work; Family, Child and Youth Welfare; Methods of Research and Social Statistics; Services for the Handicapped; Social Defence, (Prevention of crime, delinquency and suppression of traffic in persons); migration, housing, town and country planning, survey techniques, regional development, site planning, zoning slum clearance, etc., and standard of living.

In short, the Social Commission is the highest body for international social work and for the framing of World Social Policy. Each country sends its best social scientists or welfare workers to represent it on the Commission. Mr. F. H. Rowe, Director-General of Social Services represents Australia. Mlle du Hurtado, (Assistant Secretary General, International Conference of Social Work) represents France, Miss Jane Hoey, (Chief, Bureau of Public Assistance) represents United States and every one of the eighteen members except India are well-known in the International Social Work field.

It may interest Delhi brass-hats to learn (and it is never too late to learn) that India is one of the few countries which has as many as three office-bearers on the International Conference of Social Work, which is a voluntary organization for promotion of social work, and besides these there are a number of other expert social scientists and welfare administrators who could have represented India on the Social Commission with greater credit.

"COSTLY VENTURE"

I do not dispute the fact that such opportunities do enable our shy and withdrawing village workers to develop a broader and more progressive outlook. Surely they could be awarded U. N. Social Welfare Fellowships and sent abroad on an observational study tour. It is also accepted that Smt. Ashadevi is well versed in basic education but then she knows so little about the various social welfare and social science subjects that are likely to come up on the agenda. Nor does she have any effective contact with National Social Work trends in India, I have a feeling that she will have difficulty even in comprehending social science technical terminology. It is an obvious fact that Smt. Hansa Mehta, who is already in the United States, could have represented India on the Social Commission more effectively. The Government of India will do well to consider various aspects of the question before deciding to export "Magan deep" to the home town of "neon lights". Or do we want to shine by contrast? Let party affiliation not be the sole criterion while nominating our representatives on the various international technical commissions. The venture is bound to prove costly to the nation though it may have some educational value for the incumbent.

It is unfortunate that the Government of India persist in their attitude of neglecting professionally trained welfare workers with the result that the better ones amongst this group are being lured away to join International Social Work organizations and the Government feels very happy while inviting experts of the same or similar level at a high cost to the exchequer. If local talent is not given encouragement, they must naturally become unsympathetic towards the Government and take radical steps in reaction.

FAMILY PLANNING

Unlike our representative on the Social Commission the Indian Delegation to the fifth World Health Assembly consists of professional experts under the able leadership of Dr. Sir Arcot L. Mudaliar. It is indeed heartening to note that our delegation at Geneva backed the Norwegian resolution in support of Family Planning. Catholic countries like Belgium, Italy and Spain gave a veiled threat that they may resign World Health Organization membership if the organization took any action in support of Family Planning!

The recent U. N. world economic report published last week states that the average man eats less in 1951 than in 1936 and the population increase has outstripped the production of food and consumer goods, with the result that inflation and scarcity conditions prevail almost throughout the world.

This being the situation one fails to appreciate the threat of Catholic countries to withdraw from the World Health Organization.

T.B. IN PAKISTAN

A member of the W.H.O. team in Pakistan recently revealed that about four per cent of Pakistan's population are affected by T.B. This works out to about three million T.B. cases. This is indeed a very heavy incidence of the scourge as India with thrice as much population as Pakistan has only 2.5 million patients. It is interesting to note that even in the city of Bombay the highest incidence of T.B. is in the overcrowded, unhygienic localities and specially among the Muslims of these areas. Could it be due to the "Purdah System" and social customs like common eating apart from other unhealthy social practices, one wonders. The health of an individual is more precious than his social and religious beliefs and therefore if Purdah and common eating is unhygienic, the progressive element amongst Muslims must wage an incessant war against evil social customs in their community.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Portrait Of A Genius

It is a fairly common thing to find a child talented beyond its years, to discern in an infant a spark of intelligence far beyond the ordinary, to glimpse a hint of a brilliant destiny. But few indeed are the prodigies who have retained their gifts in after years; usually the bud has withered and the hoped for 'genius' is soon one with the stockbrokers and the rag-tag and bob-tail that make up modern civilisation.

It is a strange thing that dull and ordinary parents breed gifted offspring while the progeny of great men often turn out dullards. Take the case of Leonardo da Vinci. His mother is supposed to have been a peasant woman, his father a lawyer. Leonardo himself was born out of wedlock, for though his father married four times, Caterina, Leonardo's mother, was not one of his wives.

No true genius can remain idle, and Leonardo, even in callow youth, busied himself with music, drawing and modelling in clay. It was not the aimless fumbling of the average person. There was a sureness to his touch and a depth and maturity that amazed all who came to know him. Verrocchio, one of the popular artists and teachers of Florence in its hey-day, painter, goldsmith, sculptor, immediately recognised the latent genius in the young Leonardo, willingly accepting him as a pupil in a school which included men like Botticelli and Perugino.

In 1477, when Leonardo was twenty-five, he was taken under the wing of the fabulous Lorenzo de Medici. For five years or more he worked for this great patron of the arts and each day brought with it greater perfection and understanding of his craft.

Broke New Paths

Leonardo scorned imitation. Though he knew the worth of the ancients, he was a born innovator and experimenter His forerunners had concentrated on outline and colour; Leonardo, with the insight born of genius, realised that light and shade were even more important in achieving the true perspective of art. Where others had attempted to be accurate, da Vinci realised that a 'photograph' was no great achievement; all his work is stamped by that distinctive individuality without whch there can be no creative worth.

Though natural gifts are welcome enough, Leonardo put in hard work and plenty of it. The youngster spent hours probing the secrets of perspective, the physiology of the eye, human and animal anatomy, and the structure and growth of plants. While knowledge on some of these points might seem useless to an artist, those familiar with his work will realise how greatly he owed his tremendous power and effect to the fruits of these early enquiries.

Though good in themselves, Leonardo's early essays are far behind the masterpieces of later years. Perhaps this was unavoidable since da Vinci's energies were not directed to art alone but were constantly engaged in the furtherance of scientific projects of various kinds. In many branches of natural philosophy he was the pioneer, in others he vigorously pushed ahead the tentative beginnings which earlier men had made. Mechanics, hydraulic principles, military engineering, architecture — all these this stripling took in his stride, with the assurance and casual ease of the experienced veteran.

Stayed Poor

Wrapped up so deeply in his studies, Leonardo remained a poor man, more or less a 'jobber' content to pick up commissions by the way. A milestone in da Vinci's career came when he was engaged by another of the great patrons of the Italian renaissance, Ludovico Sforza.

Il Moro, as Ludovico was named by his countrymen, was intensely proud of his lineage. And among the young da Vinci's first assignments at the Sforza court was the fashioning of a huge equestrian statute to Francisco Sforza, his patron's grandfather. It may be mentioned in passing that Leonardo was perfectly conscious of his true worth. In the letter in which he recommended himself to Ludovico, he says: "I can execute sculpture in bronze, marble and terracotta; in painting I can do as much as any other, be he who he may". These are not the idle boasts of one with an inflamed ego; they are a simple statement by a man who knew that he was capable of doing all he claimed. It was not a boast but pure simplicity.

The great Sforza statue, unfortunately, could never be completed. After years of intensive study, da Vinci fashioned a model. But the tons of bronze needed for the finished product was never forthcoming and the project was ultimately abandoned. Despite this, however, da Vinci was keeping busy enough.

He fashioned 'masques', the lavish courtly entertainments of the aristocracy of the period; he improved the irrigation systems of Lombardi; he worked on defences and fortifications; he worked on several large scale paintings; he designed new edifices and improved existing ones—for he was also a great architect—and after all this activity, he found time to shut himself up with the monks of Pavia and engage in study for the pure delight it gave him.

Last Supper

It was in 1494 that da Vinci paid the visit to Florence that was to give the world a supreme masterpiece. The 'Cenacolo' of Leonardo has excited the wonder and the admiration of the world from his day to ours. Several years in the painting, executed with amazing technical skill and with the unadorned beauty of classic simplicity, "The Last Supper", more than any other work, has enshrined da Vinci's name in the hearts of men. Painted in 'tempora' on a refectory wall which was subject to sudden changes in temperature and humidity, the great painting started falling to bits. Well-meant meddling on the part of restorers took an even heavier toll and soon all hopes were given up for its preservation. It was only during the last few years that the 'Cenacolo' has been brought back to something of its former pristine brilliance. Damp and heat and cold have at last been conquered by the installation of special machinery, and the world can now really breathe easy that the "Last Supper" has been saved.

The inscrutable Mona Lisa is another masterpiece of this amazing creative artist. In the portrait of a beautiful young woman da Vinci has breathed something ageless and eternal. Worth a king's ransom and the chief treasure of the Louvre, the Mona Lisa will probably keep art lovers busy extolling its praises for a good few centuries to come.

Walter Pater went into rather 'gushy' raptures over this particular painting, reading a good deal more into it than poor da Vinci ever intended. Pater, however, was mild compared to the Russians. During the current celebrations honouring da Vinci, a Soviet art critic has discovered that the poor lady in question is smiling so pitifully because she is lamenting the fate of the working classes! The Russians are notoriously humourless fellows and it has probably never struck them that as the wife of Zanobi del Giocondo, Madonna Lisa was an aristocrat who probably fell in with the rest of her age in not caring two hoots for either the proletariat or anything else beyond her pretty little nose!

Da Vinci Stamps

A good deal in Leonardo descends to the level of pure rubbish when viewed through the deep red glasses of Marxian dialectics, and it is time that this sort of absurd 'reading between the lines' was stopped.

Anyhow, coming to the painting itself, there is no doubt that it shows the genius of Leonardo in its most concentrated form There is the wraith-like smile of the central figure, full of the rapture, the pathos, the bliss and futility of life, there is the sombre background with the strange shapes lurking in the dark. No one who has seen the Gioconda can fail to be struck with astonishment at the extent to which a canvas can come to life under the sure touch of a master.

Leonardo da Vinci was born five hundred years ago and the fifth centenary of his birth is reason enough for several countries to issue special sets in his honour, for his genius belongs not to a nation but to the world. Leonardo is no stranger to stamp collectors; his likeness has already appeared on many items issued in the past. To the world at large, da Vinci is renowned chiefly as a great painter, to the world of stamps he is known mainly as a pioneer in aerodynamic studies.

Dialectics!

A fine head of Leonardo is shown on the Italian commemoratives issued for the International Aeronautical Exhibition at Milan An even better set was put out by the Dante Alighieri society in 1932. There are seven stamps in all, issued in three different designs. One shows the weird-looking 'flying machine' contraption created by da Vinci, another a likeness based on the only authentic self-portrait in existence, and the top value a profile study of Leonardo lost in thought These stamps are one of the finest Airmail series issued and essential to the thematic collector. Leonardo has also appeared on two stamps in the set issued in 1938 for the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Italian Empire.

Honoured once again as a great aeronaut, da Vinci has been included in the 'History of Flight' series issued by Liechtenstein some years ago. With the Centenary celebrations going on all over the world, many countries have planned da Vinci stamps. There will almost certainly be many airmail issues and these will probably show something of Leonardo as a pioneer of flight, but Germany, France, Italy and a few other nations have already issued or are planning sets honouring him as an artist rather than as a scientist.

With the da Vinci stamps already in existence and with the several more to come — there are bound to be a few from Hungary, San Marino, etc. — there is every likelihood that collectors will find it worthwhile to start a collection devoted entirely to stamps issued in his honour. Quite apart from the financial angle — and the chances are that some stamps will be definitely in short supply—the da Vinci stamps are important historically, for they show a figure that was the embodiment of all that is greatest in human nature.

Civilisation, as we know it today, is the synthesis of the greatness of the past. To no other single figure does the world owe so much. A great artist, a great thinker, blessed with an intellect the like of which the world has never seen since, Leonardo da Vinci proved that somewhere in the base clay of humanity there lurks hidden a spark of the divine.

Kids Love The Summertime

Above is one of the values in the beautiful 'Summer Charities' set recently issued by Holland.

'Cultural Set' On The Way

CULTURAL stamps are very popular with collectors an several countries have issued long sets in honour of their great men. So far the East has lagged behind in this respect for except for some sets from Iran in connection with Ibn Sena, there have not been many issues in honour of poets, authors, musicians and others who have enriched civilisation.

India is planning a 'cultural set' for issue in the not-too-distant future, and work on the stamps has advanced beyond the preliminary stage. The stamps will be printed in photogravure on the new machines which have been specially ordered from Switzerland Denominations will be from three pies to twelve annas, and it is understood that there will be seven stamps in the set.

The personalities to be honoured on the forthcoming series are:

Tulsidas—poet.

Mirabai—poetess and singer.

Ghalib—Urdu poet.

Kabir—Urdu poet.

Tansen—musician.

Surdas—poet and composer.

Tagore—poet and novelist.

FRANCE HONOURS DE TASSIGNY

SOMEHOW times of greatest stress produce the greatest leaders springing from nowhere, to take command and to instil with their own courage the ranks of their allies. During the Great War it was Clemenceau, during the last it was men of the calibre of de Lattre de Tassigny Both these men, incidentally, came from the same little village in France, Mouillerons - en — Pareds. Both were fired by an intense love for their motherland and both accepted blindly and of their own free will any sacrifice which their nation required of them.

Clemenceau is too well known already, a man of iron in his own age, a legend in the weary years that followed. Yet de Tassigny, though not perhaps so well known, is one of the most honoured sons of modern France. From earliest childhood, de Tassigny knew that he wanted to become a soldier As a junior officer fresh out of staff college, he was noted for the zeal with which he aproached every military assignment. Before long he was marked out as a born leader of men and one with a sure grasp of the thorniest problems of military tactics

Epic Career

During the last conflict his was a career dignified in defeat and distinguished in victory. Elba, Marseilles, Toulon, the advance into Germany, the crossing of the Rhine and the final advance to the Danube—his life during the war is a veritable epic of liberated France, of a France which the general represented at Berlin when the Allies met to accept the capitulation of Hitlerite Germany

Chief of the land forces of Western Europe, he did not hesitate, when duty called, to relinquish his post and proceed to Indo-China where he was responsible for a complete change over in strategy. It was in Indo-China, too, that de Lattre de Tassigny suffered a grievous personal blow, for his only son was killed in discharge of his duties.

It is only fitting that this distinguished soldier should be honoured on stamps, for Marshall de Lattre de Tassigny richly deserves the gratitude of his nation. His name is already a glorious legend.

On the 8th of May France has issued a stamp in honour of this great soldier. With a value of 15 francs, and engraved by Decaris, it is brown-red in colour, in large horizontal format printed in sheets of fifty. First day sales were at the Marshall's birthplace of Mouillerons-en-Pareds.

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No Co-operation With Nehru Government

GOPALAN CALLS FOR CHANGE OF POLICY

AHMEDABAD. May 24 (PTI).

MR. A. K GOPALAN, leader of the Communist Opposition Group in the House of the People, ruled out today any co-operation between the Nehru Government and the Communist Party of India

Mr. Gopalan told P.T.I. that for the last five years the Government was pursuing a policy which was detrimental to the interests of the country and even today the presentation of the budget shows that "there is no change at all."

"Under these conditions, under such a policy, to ask for co-operation is meaningless. We will have to organise the people and fight against this policy," he added.

"Nehru asks for co-operation from the Communist Party but we want to know what co-operation can there be between two blocs who disagree on home and foreign policies," Mr. Gopalan asked.

6-POINT PROGRAMME

Mr. Gopalan said that the Communist Party could co-operate with the Nehru Government only if the latter agreed to implement the following six-point programme:—

(1) Land should be immediately transferred to the tiller without any compensation to landlords;

(2) In order to develop National industries, purchasing power of the people must be increased by improving agricultural production;

(3) Confiscation of British industries and interests like Kolar Gold Fields, coffee plantations and jute mills;

(4) Open and free trade with all the countries of the world without any discrimination;

(5) The "huge Indian army" should be used for increasing production; and

(6) A foreign policy which supports the enslaved and the oppressed of the world instead of the present "friends of all" foreign policy.

Mr. Gopalan was, however, not at all nopeful of the programme being accepted

FOREIGN AID

Mr. Gopalan said that the Communist Party would "wholeheartedly support" plans like minor irrigation and community projects if there were not any foreign "advisors to control "our social and economic life".

He said that he was not against foreign aid but what he was against was the "imperialist intervention in the guise of foreign aid".

"We must control our own affairs and there should not be the slightest interference from the country which offers aid to us", he said.

Mr. Gopalan demanded that "immediate relief" should be given to the people so as to enlist their co-operatnon in building a "new society"

No plan would be successful if we fail to get "enthusiastic support and co-operation of the people. And this the Nehru Government had failed to do". Mr. Gopalan concluded.

Mr. Gopalan arrived here this morning by air from Delhi to help the election campaign of Mr. Dinkar Mehte who is opposing Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai in a Bombay Assembly bye-election.

MAO'S CABLE TO LAMAS

HONG KONG, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese leader Mao Tse Tung has cabled Tibet's two highest dignitaries—the 18-year old Dalai Lama and the 15-year old Panchen Lama—urging co-operation among the Tibetan people and the various national minorities in building "a prosperous and happy new Tibet".

Peking radio reporting this today said Mao was replying to messages from the two Lamas on the first anniversary of the Sino-Tibetan agreement marking the "peaceful liberation" of Tibet by China.

The Dalai Lama, temporal and spiritual leader and present head of the Tibetan Government, said in his message the people of Tibet, under Mao's leadership, would devote still greater efforts to carrying out the terms of the agreement.

The Panchen Lama, Chinese sponsored spiritual leader who under the agreement recently returned from exile, promised "close co-operation with the Dalai Lama".

The Madras Government has, it is learnt directed the refund of cash security deposits made by two city newspapers, the "Viduthalai' and the "Dravida Nadu", says a report from Madras.

HAGUE COURT CHIEF

Sir Arnold McNair of the United Kingdom has been elected President of the International Court of Justice. The new president has been one of the judges of I.C. since 1946.

COOLING OFF RECESS FOR TRUCE TALKS

PAN MUN JON, May 24 (UPA): The Korean armistice talks entered a three-day "cooling off period" today and the only "negotiators" here were an American corporal and a North Korean soldier who studiously ignored each other.

Brigadier General William P. Nuckols, chief United Nations spokesman, said: "The recess was proposed to provide a cooling-off period for the Communists in the hope it would break the chain of propaganda attacks and in the hope they would utilize the time to review the record and convince themselves that the United Nations Command stand is final."

The "final" stand is an offer to return to the Communist only 70,000 prisoners of war, of a total of 169,000 held, who say they want to go back to Communism.

The estimated total yield of rice from the paddy crop this year was only three lakh tons as against normal out-turn of nine lakh tons in 11 eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Cecil De Mille To Make The Ten Commandments

NEW YORK, May 24 (UPA): Cecil B. De Mille, Creator of the motion picture, Spectacles, told newsmen on Friday that he expects to make a "scientific" version of the "Ten Commandments" as his next picture.

"For the past 10 years I have received one to 100 letters a week asking me to make the Ten Commandments", De Mille said. "The fundamental subject, I think, is close to the hearts of all peoples in the world". De Mille made the "Ten Commandments" as a silent picture in 1923.

NO SUPPORT TO REDS IN S-E. ASIA

MacDonald's View

HONG KONG, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner General for South East Asia said here today communism could only succeed in South East Asian countries if it "gate-crashed" them.

It would have to be forced on them by foreign aggression, Mr. MacDonald said.

The High Commissioner, who is on a routine visit to the colony, told a press conference that none of the peoples of South East Asia favoured communist principles or practices.

Lyttelton In W. Africa

KANI (Nigeria), May 24 (PTI-Reuter): British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton, arrived here by air today for a tour of British territories in West Africa.

Big 3 Ministers Arrive

BONN, May 24 (UPA): The Big Three Western Foreign Ministers arrived here on Friday night to complete and sign a separate peace treaty with Western Germany giving her back almost complete national sovereignty in exchange for 12 divisions she has promised to contribute to the West's defense

Election Objections Dismissed

KARIKAL, May 24 (PTI): The administrative court of French India has dismissed as "ill founded" all the election objection petitions filed by candidates who contested the recent French India Representative Assembly elections, according to an official notification.

Trip In A Comet

LONDON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Queen mother and Princess Margaret landed back at Hatfield Hertfordshire, this afternoon after a trip in one of Britain's record breaking comet aircraft which took them as far south as the Mediterranean.

BIKANER RAIL ACCIDENT

Enquiry Begins

JAIPUR, May 24 (PTI): The Government Inspector of Railways commenced the departmental enquiry into the Bikaner rail accident at Bikaner yesterday and recorded the statements of a number of people.

Pick-Pockets' Photos In Madras Banks

MADRAS, May 24 (PTI): Photos of noted pick-pockets will be hung in all the city banks to forewarn people going to these banks.

Their photos will also be exhibited in the city's railway stations, buses and trams.

A police official stated that this step would considerably minimise thefts and pickpocketing in the city.

Jute Mill Fire

CALCUTTA, May 24: Five fire engines fought for one and a half hours tonight to bring under control a fire which broke out at the Agarpara jute mills in the northern suburbs of the city.

Bombay-Bound Madras Trains Run Late

SHOLAPUR, May 24 (PTI): The Bombay-bound Madras Mail and Madras Express due here last evening and at four respectively were late by nearly sixteen hours and seven hours respectively while arriving at Sholapur.

The Janata Express going to Bombay is also late by nearly seven hours. According to official sources the delays have been caused by the diversion of the Madras-Calcutta and Madras-Delhi trains on this line via Raichur, Wadi and Secunderabad due to breaches on the Madras-Bezwada sector that have occurred there due to heavy rains.

45 Deaths In Bikaner Rail Accident

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI): A press note issued by the Northern Railway today confirmed that the deathroll in the railway accident near Bikaner on May 18-19 was 45 and not 49 as given by unofficial reports.

OVERALL U. S. ARMY CHIEF IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPA): Usually reliable sources said on Friday that an overall United States Commander for Australia, New Zealand and the United States armed forces in the Pacific is expected to be appointed if the United States decides to supply arms to Australia.

U. S. Foreign Policy Criticised

ABERDEEN, (South Dakota), May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Senator Robert Taft said here last night that the United States needs a fundamental change in foreign policy because "the Truman-Acheson foreign policy has finally and completely succeeded in losing the peace".

In a speech on behalf of his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination Mr. Taft declared the "the friendly attitude towards communism brought on the unnecessary Korean war."

PANCHAYAT'S ROLE IN DEMOCRACY

Morarji Urges Nation Building Through Villages

AHMEDABAD, May 24 (UPI).

A FERVENT appeal to make villages prosperous and happy was made by Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, here today.

Mr. Desai who was inaugurating the Ahmedabad District Village Panchayat Conference this evening said, that so long as villages were not prosperous and happy, India could not flourish and without a prosperous, contended and peaceful India, there would be no peace in the world.

Giving an idea of an ideal village, he said that it was his dream to see India's numerous villages happy through the working of village panchayats.

The foundation of democracy, the Chief Minister, observed could be well-laid only through village panchayats. It was their responsibility to strengthen the Government institutions by the ideal working of village panchayats and by maintaining unity and integrity and by living as members of one family.

The Chief Minister declared that it was the intention of the Government to see village panchayats established in every part of the State. The Government, he said, could help panchayats financially more than at present and give them more powers, but they must first deserve these concessions.

In establishing true democracy in free India, the growth of village panchayats played vital role as training ground for citizenship. Mr. Desai advocated decentralisation of power to make small village units powerful to take up village administration and work for their betterment.

FRENCH HITCH CAUSES DELAY

BONN, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Last minute French difficulties caused a delay in the programme of the four Foreign Ministers' meeting here today to put the last touches to the treaties ending the occupation of West Germany.

A usually well informed source said the delay was caused by decisions taken at a meeting of the French Cabinet last night.

The three Foreign Ministers and their High Commissioners were meeting again immediately later today to prepare for the conference with Dr. Adenauer

29 Congressmen Expelled

ARRAH, May 24, (PTI): Twenty-nine Congressmen, who opposed the official Congress candidates during the last general election, have been expelled for a period of five years by the Shahabad District Congress Committee.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

ALL great truths in the world are platitudes, says Pt. Nehru. This will put a premium on pandits of platitudes. professors of tautology and practitioners of politics It is against this tribe of phoneys and windbags that Mark Twain cautioned "Truth is precious; economise it."

* * *

Replying to Mr. A. K. Gopalan's gospel of hate that the President's address was a declaration of war on the people of India, Pt. Nehru said "If he feels that way then there is war between him and us."

This is an echo of the platitude of Public Enemy No. 1 indulged in Madras Council before the deluge. Platitude travels fast, while truth stays put.

* * *

Begum Para has been selected "Queen" of the 69th Field Artillery Battalion of the United States Army fighting in Korea. Para came to have fans among American G.I.'s following the appearance of her photograph in the international edition of "Life."

While I congratulate Begum Para on her expanding fan empire, her beauty should not involve us in belligerency in Korea. Already it has crossed the 38th Parallel.

* * *

Sir H. P. Mody, the retiring Governor of U. P. has a happy knack of sugar-coating bitter pills of life. Replying to an address in Nainital, he said "You have expressed the hope that I would pay an occasional visit to this place after retirement. I am sure that if I did, nobody would take any notice of me. For all I know, I may be pushed off the road by every passing rickshaw puller."

* * *

It is true that ex-governors are sometimes like "poor relations" described by Charles Lamb. They are cleanly swept off the road. But Mody's record of galvanising the administration in U. P. and Lady Mody's record of bagging tigers will make them forget-menots.

* * *

Pt. Nehru says that the Opposition is heterogenous and that it comprises every variety of opinion from scarlet to various hues of Red, pink and yellow to deep blue.

That is nature's panorama of humanity. We can as well complain against Blue Mountain, Red Hills and the rainbow.

* * *

The Food Ministry is considered to be the grave of many reputations.

But it may prove the cradle of Mr. Kidwai.

* * *

Swami Sitaram has issued directive to the members of legislature to put questions in Telugu and quit the House when replies are given in English.

Even Mr. Prakasam will not oblige the Andhra Satyagraha leader by walk-ins and walk-outs, as they will deprive him of the right of "supplementaries" by which he can draw out Rajaji.

* * *

According to a Banaras report, brides were changed when two marriage parties on their return from Moghalsarai took the same bus.

Everything is fair, thanks to "Burkha."

* * *

When Minister Gulzari Lal Nanda was emphatically repudiating any suggestion of subservience to the American representatives in regard to community development projects, Mr. T. M. Punnose, the Communist M.P., got up to challenge the Minister to say if Mr. S. K. Dey, the administrator of the projects, was not an American. He drew a roar of laughter from all sections of the House, his own colleaues not excluded.

Pity Mr. Punnose. The underground cannot see Dey-light.

* * *

DROUGHT hit the headlines last week. As a pleasant contrast, rain is the news today. According to a story in Mahabharata, the Amazons of a drought-stricken land decoyed sage Risyasringa to their homes and it began to pour in torrents, the moment he set his foot there.

The analogy may look far fetched in the case of Rajaji who was coaxed and cajoled to accept the Chief Ministership of Madras State from his well-merited retirement by Congress and many non-Congressmen. The battle of Kurukshetra is still raging in Madras in an amended form, Rajaji playing the combatant and preaching the Gita as well. With depleted Congress strength he has scored initial victory within his brief spell of office; but the spectre of famine stalking the land is an upsetting factor. In the last war when the fate of Stalingrad was hanging in the balance on account of the German "putsch" and pincers, winter set in and the beleagured Russians heaved a sigh of relief that "General Winter" had taken charge of the operations. Similarly "General Rain" has befriended Rajaji in his battle against Prakasam and United Leftists.

* * *

Madras politics is one of thirst and hunger. Continued drought for three consecutive years and the consequent overall food shortage brought the Communists, K.M.P.P., Commonweal, Country Party and other non-descripts on the top of the polls. Political prophets forecast that two years of timely monsoon will shake off the dust and heat of politics and bring Madras within the Congress fold, of which it was once proud Rajaji started his regime with a broadcast and press conference calling upon the people to pray for rain incessantly. Meanwhile, water level in the Red Hills and Pundi Reservoir began to sink, and the city pipe line threatened to go dry. This Torrid Zone was suddenly changed by the sudden outburst of clouds which gave record rainfall and soothed the frayed nerves of the citizens. Rajaji's prayers have not gone in vain.

* * *

Though Rajaji will not make political capital out of the rain, there is the danger of hero worship and adulation leading to superstitious deification and throwing back the country to the dark ages. Rajaji is a wholesaler and a retailer of Puranas, parables and mythology to drive home to the people the basic import and the topical implications of current politics. His credulous votaries will start whispering propaganda that Rajaji is a holy man and his setting foot in the State as Chief Minister has been hailed with good omens of timely showers. This run of rank superstition may vitiate the Secular State politics and retard the normal growth of scientific spirit and progressive outlook. He is already hailed as a "Rajrishi" by admiring crowds, though Rajaji says that such epithets stink in his nostrils. One will not be surprised if Prakasam's United Front of 160 goes down in numerical strength on account of the seasonal rains. For politics is but a mirror of the swing and sway of popular feelings and emotions.

* * *

Rajaji's call for mass prayer for rains raises the question whether the clouds answer the prayers and oblige. A few days back, at the peak of the drought, a Madras Councillor gave notice of a motion in the City Corporation that special prayers for rain should be conducted in two temples and the expenses in this connection should be borne by that body. If the subsequent rain is a gesture from heaven, it only means that the Gods that rule the destiny of humanity have treated it as an adjournment motion and implemented the same, even before it was taken up for discussion.

According to a message from Vellore, Varuna Japam or prayer for rains was conducted on the banks of the river Palar under instructions from Shri Jagatguru Shankaracharya, and the subsequent rains were attributed to the efficacy of the prayer. If the voice of humanity is so promptly heard and the hand of God so easily accessible, then the world will be a theocracy ruled by chants, Mantras and incantations.

* * *

Musicians claim that Ragas like Megh Malhar, Amrita Varshini and Varuna Priya are monsoonish in their effect and bring about a downpour, if properly sung. A few years back, Pandit Omkarnath Thakur performed a Sangeet Yagna in drought-ridden Surat and claimed the subsequent rains as a triumph of his music cult. During his regime as Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi adumbrated a plan to capture the head waters of the clouds by Vana Mahotsav and harness the underground waters with the help of the Paniwala Maharaj. Strangely enough, it was during his tenure of office that we had the worst droughts spread over many states of the country, with the result that Pandit Nehru's plan of food self-sufficiency in 1951 went awry.

* * *

After the politicians, scientists also have started cloud-hunting and the Bombay Government are to continue their experiments on artificial rains on a wider scale to cover the catchment area of the hydro electric system. The results of similar experiments carried out last year are still in the cloud land. This time the scientists propose to spray water over the clouds instead of dropping dry ice or silver iodide. As we sow, so we reap, is an old saying. We now sow water to reap water from the clouds. Will the heavens oblige?

* * *

THE expansion of India's Steel Industry has been the main plank in India Government's industrial reconstruction plans. The present production of steel plants falls below the national target with the result that housing schemes, industrial expansion and agricultural improvement are held up for want of iron and steel.

To augment the short supply Government decided to establish two new steel mills of half a million ton capacity in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh on the recommendation foreign technical experts. But this scheme became the first casualty of the Devaluation of the Rupee, as American prices for capital equipment of the industry shot up in terms of Indian currency. Hence the scheme went into cold storage and now the Government of India have decided to set up two pig iron factories instead of steel mills. Since increase in steel output forms the keystone of the agricultural and industrial advance envisaged in the Five-Year Plan, it is to be hoped that the proposed pig iron factories will march with full steam ahead.

Nature's bounty in iron ores and coal resources is remarkable, but still the country starves for want of steel goods and continues to import from foreign countries. Mr. A. Rajagopalan of Tatas, Indian Employers' Delegate to the International Iron and Steel Conference held in Geneva, emphasized that India possessed enormous resources of iron ore and coal, both mines being situated near each other. Despite this he averred that India's steel capacity was small, when compared to that of other countries and that she could not increase her production without foreign aid and technical know-how

Jamshedpur Steel Works, Bengal Steels, Indian Irons and Badravati Iron Works have sufficiently stabilised themselves after years of storm and stress. The Tata Steel Works which had to be saved by protection is now a thriving industry and has set up new standards in production and employer—employee relations. In recent years new deposits of iron ore which can be worked on commercial scale have been found in South India and the Madras Government is anxious to establish steel works in that area. In view of the distance between the production centre and the other states and the strategic nature of iron and steel industry, it is better if it is dispersed in various provinces, as that will also help industrialisation of the states.

* * *

Since the visit of the Japanese Industrial Mission to India, businessmen in Tokyo have been negotiating with Indian Government on a plan for establishing a big joint steel enterprise in India. Exploratory talks towards this goal went on between the Japanese delegation and Madras businessmen, when the former visited South India. The plan provides for split ownership on fiftyone to fortynine per cent basis between the India Government and the Japanese Company. Japan will supply ten million sterling worth of iron and steel manufacturing equipment and technical skill. The plan provides for two 1,200 ton blast furnaces of the modern type to be installed. Under this scheme Japan hopes to get iron ore, coking coal, pig iron as well as finished steel at concession rates. The implications of the scheme have to be studied and weighed before final partnership plans are drafted for this Indo-Japanese enterprise.

* * *

During its visit to Delhi, the Japanese Industrial Delegation first visited Rajghat and offered floral tributes to the Mahatma's memory. The same evening they pleaded for more quotas of pig iron and scrap iron from India. Though this sounded a bit incongruous and reminded one of the heyday of Japanese Imperialism and "co-prosperity sphere", when Indian scrap iron was showered in the form of bombs and missiles on Indian soldiers and Indian cities, Japan is now definitely on the path of peace trying to keep the wolf from the door. The India Government has entered into partnership with foreign companies for Vizag shipping yard and the installation of oil refineries. Other things being equal, there is no reason why Indo-Japanese partnership should not work well. At the same time care should be taken that pig iron and coking coal, the essential raw materials for steel industry are not frittered away, but are exchanged on strict business terms. The open furnace system on which many of the steel companies are working has to be scrapped, as it is found wasteful. Indian labour has a proud record in the steel works at Jamshedpur and Badravati. With latest capital equipment and machinery, we can certainly increase the quantity and improve the quality of our output. The Japanese are well known for their business integrity as is evidenced from the textile agreements India concluded before the war.

Russia

RUSSIA keeps up the flood. Among the latest stamps to be issued by this country are the following commemoratives, which may be obtained mint or C.T.O. ad lib.

First there is a stamp in honour of Semenov-Tien-Shansky, said to be a noted traveller, geographer and scientist. It is a one roubie denomination in grey portraying the scientist.

The 28th anniversary of Lenin's death is responsible for three labels in the style to which Russia has made the stamp world accustomed. Values are 40k, 60k and 1r, and the three stamps show Lenin as a schoolboy, with children and having a heart-to-heart chat with peasants. Stamps are printed in several colours.

Two items for Winter Sports show skaters and skiers, in multicolour printing and in values of 40 and 60 kopecs.

A portrait of Kovalevsky — also a scientist, and three labels in honour of Gogol, complete the current list. The Gogol series have denominations of 40 and 60 kopecs and 1 rouble. The first stamp shows Gogol and Tarash Boulba, one of his heroes. The 60k has Gogol and Belinsky, and the top value shows Gogol giving a sermon to Ukrainian peasants.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from page 6 col 5) the National Government which would come into power in the wake of the British. This was some time in the early 'twenties.

Mr. Sachar's thinking also is along the same lines, when he likens the cases of Congressmen, who have suffered in the freedom struggle to those of ex-servicemen of the armed forces of the nation who under the British, especially in the Punjab got land-gifts—not Bhoodan "Yajnya" of Vinoba Bhave—in recognition of their services to the Government and consequently to the nation.

It may also be recalled here that in fulfilment of his promise to the Bardoli "no tax" Satyagrahis, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel exerted his influence and got back their auctioned lands from the purchaser. And for this deal the Bombay legislatures voted the requisite funds.

One, therefore, wonders what made Shri. Rajagopalachariar go back on the action of his predecessor Government!

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Shud 2 2008
Muslim: Shaban 30 1371
Parsi: Ader 26 1321
Sunrise 6-02 a.m., Sunset 7-09 p.m.
Hightide 00-14, 13-24 Lowtide 06-21. 19-22.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

Dr. Phiroze Cooverji Bharucha, M.D. (London), husband of late Buchoobai Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw, father of Dr. Eddie Bharucha and father-in-law of Dr. Pilloo E. Bharucha (nee Kohiyar), brother of Dara and Eddie, died at 11-00 p.m., Saturday.

Funeral will take place on Hodiwalla Bungli, Dungarwadi, at 3-00 p.m. (Bombay Time) today.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

PROTEST STRIKE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE: Public Meeting to announce the date of the Protest Strike against price increase in foodgrains at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 5-30 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS: Orchestra music by N. S. D. Industrial Home for the blind, 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

PARSI COLONY BANDSTAND: Band music by the military at 5-30 p.m.

KING'S CIRCLE: Vocal music by Abdul Hamidkhan, 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Beyond the Veil of Death" at Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PRADESH CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Reception to Mr. K. M. Munshi in the Ready Money School Compound, Proctor Road, 6-15 p.m.

Depression Weakens

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 24 (PTI): Following is the daily all India weather summary:

Yesterday's deep depression has weakened further and lies this morning close to coast near Kakinada. It is likely to weaken further and move in a northeasterly direction. In association with it widespread rain with locally heavy falls has occurred in South Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhradesa.

Thundershowers have also been fairly widespread in the Konkan, Deccan and along the West Coast south of Mangalore. They have occurred locally in Assam, North Hyderabad, Deccan, and at a few stations in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and West Madhya Pradesh.

The following is the daily all India weather chart:

Ahmedabad	110	83	0	0— 0.4
BOMBAY	93	84	0	0— 0.2
Calcutta	95	82	0	10.4+ 3.5
Delhi	109	85	0	3.2+ 2.0
Poona	90	77	0	0.1— 1.0
Simla	81	66	0	— 0.1
Surat	95	84	0	0— 0.2

Fire In Crockery Godown

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Damage to the tune of approximately Rs. 50,000 was caused when a disastrous fire broke out in a two-storied structure housing a crockery godown in Shroff Devji Street (Chakla Street) this afternoon.

The godown which belongs to Messrs. E. Rajabally & Co., was saved from being completely gutted by the sustained efforts of the Bombay Fire Brigade which rushed seven engines to the scene. It was only after two and half hours' efforts that the fire was brought under control.

The fire is said to be due to an accidental fall of an open kerosene lamp, while some wooden crates of crockery were being removed from the ground floor.

Two engines continued to pump water in the godown till late in the night as a measure of precaution.

Chief Officer, Mr. Pradhan and Station Officers, Mr. Joag, Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Jacob supervised the operations.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 K. Premdas, G songs, 08-15 R V Jadhav, jaunpuri, 11-45 Swami Vallabhdas, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 D Parwatkar, sarangi, 13-40 Promenade concert, 17-30 R V Jadhav, malshree, 18-30 D Parwatkar, sarangi, 18-30 Swami Vallabhdas, vocal, 19-00 K Premdas, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, maligaura, 19-30 AIR artist, vocal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Swami Vallabhdas, vocal, 20-45 K Premdas, G songs, 21-15 S Raghaviah, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Die Walkure.

VARIATIONS: 353m.— 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 D Parwatkar, sarangi, 08-45 A P Narayangaonkar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 S. Badayuni, "Laheren", H, 13-00 A P Narayangaonkar, M songs, 13-30 M L Sonik, H songs, 13-50 Sardarbai Karadgekar, vocal, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 E. Hatiskar party, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 A P Narayangaonkar, M songs, 20-30 U talk, 'Shair', 20-45 E Hatiskar party, abhang and gaulan, 21-00 M L Sonik, M songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 R. V. Jadhav, puriya, 22-15 Sardarbai Karadgekar, Vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 P Gavaiya, khayal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 T Mulchand, bhimpalas, 18-20 Madhuri Khare, bhajan, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Geet manjari (Ahm.), 19-00 P Gavaiya, khayal, 19-15 Madhuri Khare, pads, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Your choice (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 T Mulchand, bageshri, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music, (Ahm.), 21-15 Madhuri Khare, thumri, 21-30 P. Gavaiya, kh.v.d.

RADIO CEYLON

19.82, 25.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day. 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner 9-30 Choice of the People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 5-00 Hindi Prog., 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi Prog., 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Phophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes

SAIGON

25m.—19-15-19-30 News, 19-30, 20-30 Gramophone Records as requested by or for listeners.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16—15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 18-45 Cavalcade of melody, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 Ray's a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 F Barker in Just Fancy.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 20-15 For children, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Baroda Primary Teachers

BOMBAY, Saturday: The benefit of the option given to the Matriculate trained or deemed trained primary teachers of the former Baroda State absorbed in the service of School Boards on the Baroda State scale of Rs. 40-5/2-80 or Rs. 80-10/2-100 to continue in the Baroda state scale OR to come over to the Bombay State scale of Rs. 40-1-50 E.B.-1½-65-Selection Grade 65-2½-90, with an extra special pay of Rs. 10/- per mensem has been extended by Government of Bombay to the third year trained teachers of the former Baroda State, who have been absorbed in the service of School Boards on the Baroda State scale in question.

Nadar Sworn In

TRIVANDRUM, May 24 (PTI): Mr. A. Chidambaranath Nadar, Travancore Tamilnad Congress member of the State Legislative Assembly, was sworn in as a Minister this afternoon.

Mr. Nadar took the oath of office before the Rajpramukh at Kaudiar Palace this morning.

NO RELIEF TO SUBURBAN TRAVELLERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DESCRIBING the Indian railways as the cheapest for travel or the carriage of freight nevertheless commercially an efficient organisation, Mr. F. C. Badhwar, Chairman of the Railway Board, said in his answer to criticisms in the press of the Railway Budget, that the railways proposed to do a big job of rehabilitation during the next four years to make up for what had not been done during the past decade.

Although Rs. 80 crores had been allocated in the budget for development, the larger part of this amount would go towards rehabilitation, and about Rs. 7 or 8 crores would be spent on development. The railways would have to do a great deal during the next four or five years in the matter of rehabilitation and replacement of equipment, Mr. Badhwar added.

About 80 per cent of the railway equipment would have to be replaced.

On the question of reorganisation of the suburban services, Mr. Badhwar stated that the shortage of electric power was holding up the running of more trains. Until sufficient electricity was available the railways could not put additional coaches on the lines. The order which the railway had placed for more coaches last year had to be cancelled for this reason.

In this context the Chairman of the Railway Board said that the completion of the Chola Power House would take three years. The first extension would be completed by the end of this year, but the second extension was not likely to be carried out unless the railway was convinced that there was no alternative.

Emphasising that the freight carrying charges of the Indian Railways were the cheapest in the world, Mr. Badhwar said that in no country was the charge for transport of coal cheaper than that levied by shipping companies. Yet this was the case in India.

FARES

Asked about the possibilities of lowering fares the railway official said that the railways were trying to make themselves a model national organisation. The cost of replacements had gone up three to four times. Some costs had gone up 40 per cent, the average high rate being about 70 per cent. The railways had to put up their rates of fares proportionately. If more amenities were to be given to the public, then passengers ought to give the railway authorities more money to provide these.

As far as efficiency went, the railways were efficient inasmuch as they showed a profit. The operating ration of the Indian railways were incomparable and was less than that of railways in other countries. Technically though, the British and French railways could be described as more efficient.

The route mileage of the Indian railways was 34,000. Japan having a mileage of 12,000 and Britain about 14,000.

"We have 82,000 locomotives," said Mr. Badhwar, "At present this is ample. Actually we could do with less. But it depends on the condition of the locomotives. We make ours last 40 years. Some countries use their locomotives last 30 years, while others scrap them much earlier. The average life of a boiler is 20 years, but we use ours twice that period."

Mr. Badhwar said that the railways were having detailed investigations made into the running of the railways to find ways of cutting down running costs, and get the most value for the money spent.

At present the railways were buying most of their stock from India. This was about 80 per cent of its requirements. It was not until India was fully industrialised that 100 per cent purchases could be made from this country.

Mr. K. P. Musharan, General Manager of the Western Railway, said that many amenities were under consideration, but these would take a few years. The railways were also considering other proposals for efficient running of the suburban services.

AHMEDABAD, The Gujarat Famine Relief Committee has decided to spend a sum of Rs. One lakh in the scarcity areas of Banaskantha.

COUNTING MINUTES

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, India's Finance Minister, with budget in hand counts the last minutes, as he leaves for the chamber to present the budget in the House of the People on Friday.

Motor Vehicles Tax To Be Raised

BOMBAY BILL PUBLISHED

BOMBAY, Saturday: With a view to providing for more funds for the improvement of roads, the Government of Bombay proposes to raise the tax on motor vehicles so that large amounts may be available from the State Road Fund for expenditure on roads. A Bill giving effect to this decision of the Government has been published in Part V of the Bombay Government Gazette, of May 23.

With the improvement in the existing conditions of roads, the depreciation of motor vehicles would be much minimised and actually the incidence from the increase in rates may not prove to be burdensome to owners of motor vehicles. The amount in the Road Fund will be available not only for the improvement of Government roads but also for roads within the limits of local authorities to whom a portion of the amount in the Fund will be made available in the form of grants-in-aid.

The maximum annual rates of taxes proposed range between Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,200 having regard to the size and weight of the vehicles and the purpose to which they are put to.

SINDHI PANCHAYAT BODY'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Sindhi Panchayats' Federation, Bombay, has made a representation to Bombay's Rehabilitation and Housing Minister, Mr. G. D. Tapase, for reservation of at least 30 per cent of the newly constructed houses under Government's housing scheme for displaced persons.

The Federation has pointed out in their representation that the thousands of refugees in Greater Bombay, who were "stranded" for want of housing accommodation "did not want to be a burden on Government and live in refugee camps"

A ceremonial passing out parade of officers of the IAF Technical Training College, Jalahalli, was held at Bangalore on Saturday. The officers have completed their three years training in Aeronautical Engineering and general service.

Arabs, Potential Allies Of India

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr A. A. A. Fyzee, former Indian Ambassador in Egypt, who had been invited by the Rockefeller Foundation to lecture in the American Universities on Mahomedan law, retuned to Bombay by air yesterday.

Mr. Fyzee said that he found Americans were taking more interest in the Middle East countries and added that India should make greater effort to understand Middle East. He pleaded for the study of Arabic as the Arabs were the friends and potential allies of India.

Mr. G. S Gupta, one of the Indian delegates to the International Economic Conference recently held in Moscow who also returned to Bombay from Geneva by the same plane said that the conference was a very big success.

CHRISTIANS BID FAREWELL TO GOVERNOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Members of the Christian community in Bombay held a farewell reception for the retiring Governor Raja Maharaj Singh at the St. Xavier's College Hall this evening. Dr. Alban D'Souza presided.

Among the speakers were Dr. Valerian Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, Rev. Fr. G. Huntley, who represented Bishop W. Q. Lash, and read his speech, and Miss M. Achess. Dr. Gracias paid a tribute to the many qualities of the Governor and said that "he had a liberal outlook and is generous in hospitality."

The Bishop of Bombay, Bishop Lash, had said in his speech that the tenure of the Governorship of Raja Maharaj Singh had proved that secularism in India did not mean irreligion but unhampered scope for all religious traditions.

His Excellency made a suitable reply.

TRAFFIC RULES

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, having taken into consideration the objections and suggestions received, makes the following new rule: Yacoob Lane, from its junction with Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road to its junction with Dhaboo Street, shall be closed to west-bound vehicular traffic, i.e., no entry from Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road.

No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on the north side of Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Lane, from its junction with Dr. Dadabhai Navroji Road to its junction with Police Court Cross Lane, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on any road or bridge within the jurisdiction of Greater Bombay except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

The parking of vehicles in Dadyshet Agiary Street shall be regulated by the Unilateral System of parking, i.e., when the dates of the month according to the Gregorian Calendar are even, parking shall be on the North side only, and when the dates are odd parking shall be on the South side.

The parking of vehicles in Dhunji Street shall be regulated by the Unilateral System of parking, i.e., when the dates of the month according to the Gregorian Calendar are even, parking shall be on the East side only and when the dates are odd parking shall be on the West side.

PROPOSED SATYAGRAHA

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Datta Tamhane, Secretary of the Maharashtra Socialist Party, said at Thana yesterday that the Socialist members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly would also participate in the "satyagraha" launched by the Party against the recent increase in food prices if they failed to induce the Government to restore subsidy in the next session of the Assembly.

Mr. Tamhane said that about one thousand volunteers from Maharasshtra would participate in the campaign which would be extended to all the districts of Maharashtra in June next.

University Of Bombay

INTER ARTS EXAM. RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FOLLOWING are the results of the Intermediate Arts Examination held in March 1952. The following candidates have passed the examination:—

First Class:—Nos. 1935, 2016.

Second Class:—Nos. 4 12 39 59 60 61 70 72 100 128 154 166 209 239 248 275 317 354 358 385 406 440 446 466 509 512 554 604 606 623 630 631 633 643 684 685 722 766 781 796 802 829 911 965 1008 1049 1134 1135 1166 1235 1241 1243 1248 1261 1262 1264 1285 1301 1311 1326 1329 1385 1394 1395 1399 1408 1411 1425 1427 1443 1449 1464 1466 1471 1486 1502 1555 1567 1577 1593 1627 1628 1642 1645 1676 1682 1708 1731 1787 1797 1808 1854 1881 1882 1900 1938 1962 1971 1976 2013 2038 2097 2106 2121 2129 2131 2142 2164 2172 2173 2236 2273 2279 2294 2360 2374 2436 2539 2576 2586 2590 2602 2649 2660 2678 2714 2748 2764 2892 2923 2954 2956 3023 3026 3044 3181 3205 3224 3241 3247 3254 3267 3279 3289 3296 3297 3301 3360 3361 3379 3384 3386 3391 3392 3396 3401 3412 3420 3436 3476 3477 3580 3584 3589 3647 3675 3683 3694 3706 3708 3728 3739 3740 3796 3809.

PASS CLASS.—Nos. 1 3 8 16 17 18 19 22 23 27 28 30 32 33 38 41 43 44 50 51 53 56 58 62 65 66 67 68 71 73 74 75 77 79 84 85 91 94 95 99.

101 06 17 18 19 24 25 26 27 37 38 40 45 46 56 62 63 65 67 69 72 73 77 79 82 83 84 85 89 90 192.

202 03 04 07 10 11 21 28 29 30 31 37 44 54 56 59 60 66 69 71 72 77 84 89 90 91 93 97 298.

300 02 03 09 10 11 12 15 16 19 23 28 33 41 42 51 53 55 69 70 71 72 74 79 82 84 92 396.

400 01 03 05 07 08 12 14 16 18 20 21 24 25 27 35 34 37 39 42 45 48 50 51 54 57 59 61 70 72 73 77 79 81 82 84 89 95 496.

504 06 07 11 13 14 15 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 30 31 32 33 35 43 47 49 52 53 56 57 58 60 61 62 63 64 66 67 68 69 70 72 75 76 77 79 80 82 85 87 89 90 92 598.

601 03 07 09 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 25 27 28 32 36 37 38 40 41 44 48 52 53 55 56 57 58 59 60 62 64 65 73 74 76 77 78 79 81 82 83 86 88 89 90 94 95 96 697.

708 09 16 18 20 24 26 29 30 31 35 36 37 39 40 41 44 45 46 48 49 51 52 53 54 55 56 60 61 63 64 65 69 75 77 78 82 83 85 86 90 92 93 98 799.

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1100 08 11 17 24 25 32 37 38 39 47 49 51 52 53 56 59 60 61 63 64 69 71 72 73 74 76 77 78 79 81 87 90 91 93 97 98 1199.

1200 04 05 07 11 14 15 20 28 31 32 34 36 37 38 39 40 45 50 57 58 59 63 69 72 76 78 81 83 88 92 94 1298.

1302 03 06 07 08 10 12 14 17 21 22 24 25 33 35 39 42 46 47 48 52 56 57 60 62 63 64 65 67 69 71 76 79 80 81 82 84 86 1393.

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1500 03 04 05 12 13 17 18 21 22 23 26 33 36 37 38 40 42 45 49 50 58 60 66 68 69 74 75 78 79 81 82 86 89 90 92 94 1595.

1600 02 03 06 08 10 13 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 25 26 29 32 34 35 36 37 38 39 55 58 59 61 62 69 70 72 73 74 79 81 83 84 86 88 90 91 92 1694.

1700 03 04 09 11 13 18 19 22 24 26 34 36 39 43 44 46 47 58 59 60 64 65 66 75 85 90 93 94 1796.

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1904 09 10 12 14 15 16 18 19 21 22 24 27 28 29 32 33 34 36 44 45 48 50 52 56 57 59 60 65 66 67 84 88 89 92 1996.

2000 01 02 03 04 06 14 15 18 20 21 25 30 31 32 39 66 70 77 87 89 93 96 2098.

2103 12 16 17 20 24 27 35 41 52 56 57 62 69 70 74 75 78 80 82 84 88 89 97 2198.

2200 06 07 08 17 18 25 31 35 39 44 46 47 48 54 57 58 62 67 70 72 80 81 86 89 91 92 95 2297.

2305 06 10 12 14 16 19 21 22 27 28 30 33 39 41 42 44 46 48 53 59 66 67 68 73 78 82 83 84 88 89 93 94 2399.

2400 01 06 07 13 19 21 27 28 33 35 38 41 50 51 52 61 64 65 70 72 79 81 84 88 89 90 94 2497.

2500 09 14 19 20 38 42 44 45 49 57 61 62 67 69 72 82 84 85 97 98 2599.

2601 04 06 09 13 15 16 21 28 31 34 37 39 41 44 46 47 48 50 51 54 58 68 71 72 74 75 79 81 86 88 92 95 97 2699.

2701 03 04 05 07 08 09 10 16 17 21 22 23 26 32 40 41 47 53 57 58 59 60 62 65 69 70 75 79 80 85 87 95 97 2798.

2801 02 03 08 11 14 16 18 19 20 25 27 32 35 38 39 41 44 46 48 51 53 54 60 63 69 70 71 73 75 79 82 83 84 91 2894.

2900 04 05 07 08 10 12 13 15 19 21 29 30 38 39 41 42 44 45 46 47 50 53 55 59 60 61 62 68 72 74 75 76 79 82 83 85 88 90 94 96 2997.

3003, 07 08 09 16 17 18 19 20 21 30 36 38 42 43 45 46 48 54 61 63 70 71 72 74 76 77 78 82 86 89 93 95 3097

3101 02 03 04 07 10 18 21 27 40 43 58 72 73 76 80 83 85 87 88 89 90 94 95 3199

3206 08 09 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 29 30 32 34 35 37 38 39 46 48 52 58 60 64 68 71 77 78 81 82 83 84 85 91 92 3299

3300 03 04 05 06 07 10 12 13 14 23 24 25 26 29 32 33 34 35 38 43 46 47 49 50 52 53 54 55 56 58 59 63 66 68 69 72 74 78 80 83 85 87 94 3395

3400 04 05 08 16 17 19 21 22 24 26 27 28 29 30 33 34 40 41 42 43 46 49 50 51 53 54 56 57 58 59 60 61 66 68 70 75 78 79 82 87 89 91 93 97 3498

3500 03 04 05 07 08 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 20 21 22 24 28 30 33 34 36 41 43 49 52 53 54 57 62 66 67 73 76 86 87 91 93 96 98 3599

3600 02 03 04 06 16 17 19 20 22 23 24 26 31 34 35 36 38 43 44 45 51 52 53 54 55 57 59 62 69 72 76 77 78 79 80 82 84 86 89 90 91 92 96 97 3698

3700 02 03 04 14 15 16 22 23 24 25 30 38 43 44 49 53 55 57 58 59 62 68 71 72 74 75 79 82 86 87 92 93 94 95 3797

3801 04 10

The following candidates have passed the examination under O.217-A:—

Nos. 3811 3812.

The following candidates have passed the examination under O.217-B:—

Nos. 2040 41 42 43 45 46 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 2064

3814 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 3830

The results of the following candidates are held in reserve:—

Nos. 541 1052 1689 2220 3105 3193.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B. A. Examination:—

Nos. 15 704.

Scholarships, Prizes And Medals

The Sheth Mangaldas Jeshingbhai Inter Arts Prize; The Hughlings Prize; The Bai Dayacore Morabhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 1935.

The Venayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize; The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship; The Professor Shripad Gajanan Acharya Prize; The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship; The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship; The Dr. F. G. Selby Memorial Scholarship to No. 554

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize to No. 3420.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships to Nos. 1235 and 1262.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship to No 1178.

The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal to No. 1235.

The St Xavier's Urdu Gold Medal for Intermediate Arts to No. 1264.

The Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship to No. 466.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship to No 1394.

Over 45 P.C. Successful

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Out of 3,639 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of Bombay held in March 1952, 1,652 candidates were declared successful today, representing 45.39 per cent success.

Two passed in the first class, 175 in the second class, and 1,475 in the pass class.

NADAR JOINS MINISTRY

Congress Majority In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, May 24 (PTI): Mr. A. Chidambaranatha Nadar, nominee of the Travancore Tamilnad Congress, was sworn as a Minister today The Rajpramukh administered the oath of office.

With the inclusion of Mr. Nadar, the strength of the Travancore-Cochin cabinet has increased to seven. With the support of the Tamilnad Congress members, the Congress— (ministerialist) —party will hereafter have a comfortable majority in the state assembly.

Mr. Nadar was elected to the State Assembly in the recent general elections from the Eraniel constituency and he is an advocate in Nagercoil.

Downpour In Poona

POONA, May 24 (UPI): A heavy downpour accompanied by gusty winds greeted Poona this evening for about half an hour. The sky is overcast and "cloudy weather with occasional gustiness and possibility of slight drizzle" for the next 24 hours have been forecast for Poona and the neighbourhood

RAIN IN KONKAN

Enquiries at the Meteorological Observatory here revealed that the deep depression in the Bay of Bengal was weakening near Kakinada, and Kurnool had another two inches of rain till 5-30 p.m. today. South Hyderabad, Rayalseema, Travancore-Cochin, Malabar-South Kanara and the Konkan also reported rainfall till 5-30 p.m. today.

Heavy Rains In Sangli

SANGLI, May 24: A minor storm preceded half an hour of heavy rains here uprooted some trees and damaged some houses.

Traffic on some of the roads was dislocated for some time by the fall of trees.

Telegraph Line Staff Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sixth All India Telegraph Line Staff Conference began here today under the presidentship of Mr. Shyam Chand Negi. The open session of the conference will be held tomorrow under the presidentship of Mr. Achint Ram, MP.

Two Die Of Sun Stroke

KANPUR, May 24, (PTI): Two mendicants are reported to have died of sun stroke in Kanpur today.

Sun stroke has taken a toll of three lives within twentyfour hours in the city.

The city has been experiencing torrid weather during this whole week, the maximum temperature being 111 degrees almost everyday

King Of Nepal In Mussooree

MUSSOOREE, May 24 (PTI): King Tribhuvan of Nepal, accompanied by the Nepalese Ambassador in India, General Vijoy Shamshere, arrived here today from Nainital on a private visit. The King will stay here till May 27.

NEHRU PLAN FOR N.E. FRONTIER TRIBES

(Continued from page 3 col. 5)

or nearly 18 per cent of the total expenditure.

In the road development programme, it is contemplated to build nearly 1,400 miles of road in the Mishimi Hills, Abor Hills, Subansiri Area Sela Sub-agency, Tirap Hills and Naga Hills.

Development of medical and public health services includes opening of 10 hospitals and 30 dispensaries, education and training of students, appointment of malaria and vaccination staff and supply of drugs and medical instruments. It also includes the establishment of a Leper Colony.

Expenditure on Education includes opening of primary and secondary schools, both of the middle and high standard, and also vocational training schools. Emphasis is laid on the establishment of technical schools which are proposed to be opened in each of six sub-divisions in the area.

On agricultural development, the major programme covers the introduction of permanent cultivation in the form of both terrace and wet rice cultivation. Introduction of new and commercial cash crops, supply of improved varieties of seeds, training of agriculturists in improved manurial and cultural practices, supply of tools and implements from other important aspects of the programme. The existing sericultural activity in the area has to be promoted, and the Plan makes a provision for setting up a fully equipped central farm at Pasighat. In view of the future possibilities of sericulture amongst the tribal people, it is also considered necessary to provide for demonstration and seed-supply centres in the areas.

The Agency to implement the plan is more important than the development itself. For, the hill tribes are extremely suspicious. Their anxiety about their land and their fear of exploitation are undoubtedly matters for special consideration. They do not so much ask for self-determination as for security of land tenure, freedom in the pursuit of their traditional methods of livelihood and the reasonable exercise of their ancestral customs. Their contentment does not depend so much on political advance as on experienced and sympathetic handling and on protection from economic subjugation by their neighbours. there is, therefore no doubt that hill tribes of Assam should have the largest possible measure of protection for their land and from immigration into their areas for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

Nehru Plan

The continuation or otherwise of the exclusion of tribesmen from the rest of India cannot be considered solely from the general advancement of the area. Anthropologists and administrators hold that assimilation cannot take place by sudden breaking up of tribal institutions. What is required is evolution or growth on the old foundations. It means that the evolution must come from the tribes themselves and the contact with the outside should not be forced on them. With this end in view, the Nehru Government has decided to create a special service for saving tribesmen for democracy

This needs some explanation. Firstly, service in the tribal areas of Assam has never been popular. It is considered like transportation for life by most of the servicemen, who come from the plains. The services have relied on interpretors and European and American Missionaries for their indirect rule over the tribes. Except in Lushai Hill District, which differs from other areas in many respects, interpreters are everywhere the backbone of the administration. In addition to translate from a tribal language into some language, usually Assamese, the duties of the interpreters are to render advice on customary law, assist in bringing about settlements between disputants, investigate cases and keep the administration informed of on public feelings about any matter of importance. Their position is therefore one of importance and their prestige is great. For this reason, they are always selected with the greatest care. Though some interpreters can read and write, literacy has never been a criterion in selecting them. Influennce, expert knowledge of customary law and absolute integrity are considered far more important.

Side by side with economic development of the area there, the Government has decided to strengthen the administrative machinery of the area. The pattern of administration will remain unchanged, but administration will be entrusted to men with vision and sympathy, men who are prepared to live amongst the tribes, learn their language, win their confidence by understanding and service to them. It is a two-fold campaign. Firstly, it is intended to raise the standard of living of the masses and remove conditions which breed Communism. Secondly, it is intended to make tribesmen India-minded and to inculcate the feelings of oneness with New Delhi.

BIKANER TRAIN ACCIDENT

Claims Commissioner Appointed

NEW DELHI, May 24: Under Section 82(b) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Central Government have appointed Shri Durga Shankar Dave of the Rajasthan Judicial Service, now working as Judicial Commissioner, Jaipur, as Claims Commissioner for inquiring into the determining all claims for compensation arising out of the unfortunate accident involving 24 Down Passenger and a goods train between Palana and Bikaner railway stations on the Northern Railway on May 18, 1952, resulting in death and injury to a number of passengers.

Applications for compensation should be submitted direct to the Claims Commissioner within three months of the date of the accident.

Shri Durga Shankar Dave, as Claims Commissioner for this accident, will have all the powers of a civil court and will follow, subject to provisions made in the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950, such summary procedure as he thinks fit for inquiring into and determining all claims for compensation.

Naval Rocket In Atom Test

SYDNEY, May 24, (PTI-Reuter): A new naval rocket developed by British scientists may be one of the main weapons tested at the British atom tests in the Motebelo islands off North Western Australia, according to an Australian Services spokesman quoted by the "Sydney Morning Herald" today.

The Australian Navy plans to tow old ships' hulks to the Monte Bellos, the spokesman added, so that scientists can measure the effect of blast heat and radiation. The Royal Australian Air Force would supply obsolete planes as "guinea pigs" and army would send field equipment.

Menzies To Meet Churchill

LONDON, May 24, (PTI-Reuter): The Australian Prime Minister Mr. Robert Menzies arrived here by air from Washington today for talks on defence, Foreign Affairs and other problems with the British Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill and his ministers.

Mr Menzies will stay here until June 10.

"MISS INDIA"

Twenty-one-year-old, Indrani Rehman, has been elected Miss India in the Miss Universe contest, Co-Sponsored by Pan American World Airways. Born in Madras of a Maharashtrian father and an American mother, Indrani Rehman is typically Indian in her looks, manner and outlook. Her mother is the well-known dancer Ragini Devi. Indrani will fly to California early in June by way of Beirut, Rome, Paris and London, to compete at Long Beach for the coveted title of Miss Universe. Indrani Rehman is a native of Calcutta and has a special interest in politics, reading and social welfare.

GALE AND DOWNPOUR HIT NELLORE

Heavy Rains Cause Breaches On Southern Railway

NELLORE, May 24 (PTI).

HEAVY rains accompanied by a gale of fifty mile velocity broke the long spell of drought in Nellore yesterday.

The rain guage recorded about 8 inches. Many trees have been uprooted and bus traffic and postal deliveries suspended in some places.

Some houses have also collapsed.

Breaches On Bezwada Guntakal Line

MADRAS, May 24 (PTI): The recent rains have dislocated through running of trains between Bezwada and Guntakal. A number of breaches have occurred on the railway tract between Panyamand and Nandyal stations of the Southern Railway.

Heavy Rains Cause Rail Breaches

HYDERABAD, May 24 (PTI): Due to heavy rains, the railway track between Kurumurti and Wanaparti road on the Secunderabad-Dronachellam section of the Central Railway has been breached and through communication interrupted, says a Press Note issued by the Divisional Traffic Manager, Secunderabad.

It adds that through communication is likely to be restored within the next 24 hours.

Heavy Rain At Karwar

KARWAR, May 24: Heavy rain accompanied by strong winds occurred here on Friday night.

Karwar Meteorological Station registered one inch 24 cents rain. Skies are heavily overcast indicating further rain.

Mango Crop Damaged

MADANPALLI, May 24 (PTI): Mango crop in the Chittor district has suffered heavy damage due to strong gusty winds during the last two days. Chittor is a big export centre for mangoes.

Dr. P. C. Bharucha Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Phiroze C. Bharucha, M.D., (London), who died on Saturday night was an eminent consulting physician who had served in several of the city hospitals. He had a roaring practice and his consulting room would often be open till 2 a.m. He was once Sheriff of Bombay.

Dr. Bharucha was born in Mhow and after taking his secondary education there, joined the Grant Medical College and then went to London for the M.D. After returning to India he started his practice in Bombay and earned great popularity and amongst his patients were several Rajas and Maharajas.

700 Reds Out Of Prison

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI):—About 700 Communist detenus have been released from jails since the beginning of this year following review of their cases by State Governments, it was learnt today.

According to official figures announced in February this year, on January 1, 1952 there were 1,865 detenus in the whole of India of whom 1,170 were Communists.

U.S. Advice Tells

TUNIS, May 24 (UPA): France was reported today to have decided to go along with American demands for speedy reforms which would grant home rule to troubled Tunisia.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Union Minister for Labour, passed through Secunderabad by the Gand Trunk Express today en route to Delhi.

Baton Charge In Johannesburg

DEMONSTRATIONS AFTER T. U. LEADER'S ARREST

JOHANNESBURG, May 24 (PTI-Reuter).

SQUADS of police made baton charges against thousands of demonstrators including women angrily brandishing sticks in a clash outside the City Hall here today after the arrest of the Trade Union leader, Mr. Solly Sachs.

Mr. Sachs, "named" under the Suppression of Communism Act and banned from attending public meetings, was addressing demonstrators from the steps of the hall, when he was arrested.

The glass front doors of the hall were smashed in what the police described as "concentrated fighting". Chairs, bottles, sticks and other weapons were used. At least four women and two men were taken to hospital. Many people were helped bleeding from the melee.

PROTEST STRIKE

After Mr. Sachs had been removed in a police van, the organiser of the Garment Workers' Union, Miss Rose De Freitas, told the crowd the Union would hold a one-day strike of protest against the Government's action next Monday.

Before his arrest, Mr. Sachs who followed other speakers challenged Mr. Swart to produce to any impartial judge or barrister evidence that he had engaged in any Communist activities since the passing of the suppression of Communism Act, or even for years before that or that he had the least intention of engaging in such activity.

"I am not the only victim of Fascist savagery", he said. "There are many others already and more to follow. Indeed there is not a single citizen who is immune."

By 11-00 G.M.T. 38 people—four whites and 34 non-whites—had been treated at hospital casualty wards.

About two hours after the arrest the crowds had disappeared.

Mr. Sachs was later released by the police on his own recognisance. He will appear in court on Monday charged with contravening the Suppression of Communism Act.

TWO MEN IN CUSTODY

Attack On Indonesian

THE HAGUE, May 24, (PTI-Reuter): Police here arrested two men today in connection with an armed attack on the Indonesian military attache, Lt. Col. H. T. Harjono in The Hague.

One of them has made "a complete confession" a police statement said.

Police searched in several Dutch towns early today. They arrested a 29-year-old man found hidden in a Hayloft in a village and a 24-year-old man at the Hague.

Col. Harjono was attacked in his flat early on Thursday.

The attackers forced him at pistol point to go with them to get some papers. Asked for proof of his identity, he handed over his driving licence which was later found by police with strange fingerprints on it.

When the attache struggled with the men in the corridor outside the flat both tried to shoot him. But one of the revolvers misfired and the man using it hit the colonel on the head with its butt.

When other tenants in the block of flats disturbed by the noise came to investigate the two men fled.

The colonel was taken to hospital with slight head injuries.

TWO PILOTS KILLED

Mid Air Collision

ZEELAND (West Holland), May 24: Two pilots were killed in a mid-air collision between two Dutch Air Force 'Thunderjets' during night exercises.

Six Crew Killed

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 24: All six crew were killed when a commado cargo aircraft crashed near Manaus in the north-west Brazilian state of Amazonas today.

The plane which carried no passengers was owned by the Loide Aero Nacional Airline.

WHEN BAJPAI WILL TAKE OVER

NEW DELHI, May 24 (UPI). Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai will leave for Bombay on Tuesday next to assume charge as the Governor of Bombay State.

Satyagraha In Kalyan

ARRESTS AND CONVICTION

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, May 24: Messrs. U. G. Deshmukh, R. D. Shinde, B. K. Bhoir D. S. Tawre and Shantaram Kumbhar, who offered Satyagraha at Ahalyabai Chowk yesterday evening were all arrested and placed before the Third Additional Resident Magistrate today, who convicted and sentenced the first three to fifteen days' simple imprisonment, and released the last two as they offered an apology.

Sixteen persons were arrested since the beginning of the food Satyagraha by the Peasants' and Workers' Party here. The fourth batch headed by Mr. K. N. Dhulap, leader of the Party, will offer Satyagraha tomorrow in the Shivaji Chowk, it is learnt.

16 ARRESTED IN JALGAON

JALGAON, May 24 (PTI): Sixteen Socialists were arrested here today on the fourth day of the Socialist-sponsored campaign against the increase in food prices.

21 SOVIET OFFICIALS ARRESTED

BERLIN, May 24 (UPA): Twenty-one highranking Soviet officers had been arrested by NKVD in East Germany on charges of having indulged in "counter-revolutionary activities," the anti-Communist newspaper 'Telegraf' said today.

It said the arrests were made during the first week of May at Weimar and Ohrdruf in the Soviet zone state of Thuringia.

India To Have 10 Amphibian Aircraft

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI): An order for ten sea land amphibian aircraft for the Indian Navy has been placed with a Belfast firm by the office of the High Commissioner for India in London, it is learnt.

Accommodation will be provided for pilot, copilot, observer and three passengers. The aircraft will be based at Cochin.

The sea land is one of the most versatile small airliners ever built, capable of operating from both land and water. It can land and take-off from grass fields, concrete runways are not necessary. Its performance is not affected by the remarkable seasonal changes found in tropical countries.

The aircraft can operate equally well from lakes, rivers or harbours. It cruises at about 175 miles an hour at 6,000 feet and has a range of about 400 miles.

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNT TO DEATH

Fire Havoc Near Bhopal

BHOPAL, May 24 (PTI): A woman and her child were burnt to death in a fire which broke out two days ago in village Thapa, about 90 miles from here, according to reports reaching here today. All the huts in the village were reduced to ashes rendering about one hundred people homeless. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 20,000 including wheat stocks worth Rs. 10 000.

In another village Kakura, about eight miles from here, all the 13 houses were destroyed by fire.

KIDNAPPED BOYS AND GIRLS RECOVERED

MYMENSINGH, May 24: The Mymensingh police have recovered eight boys and two girls from the house of two suspected kidnappers. The suspected persons have been taken into custody

The police later stated that the "kidnappers" belonged to a gang which sold girls to brothels and turned boys into maimed beggars. Some lucky ones were sold to dancing parties.

MALAYA RED LEADER KILLED

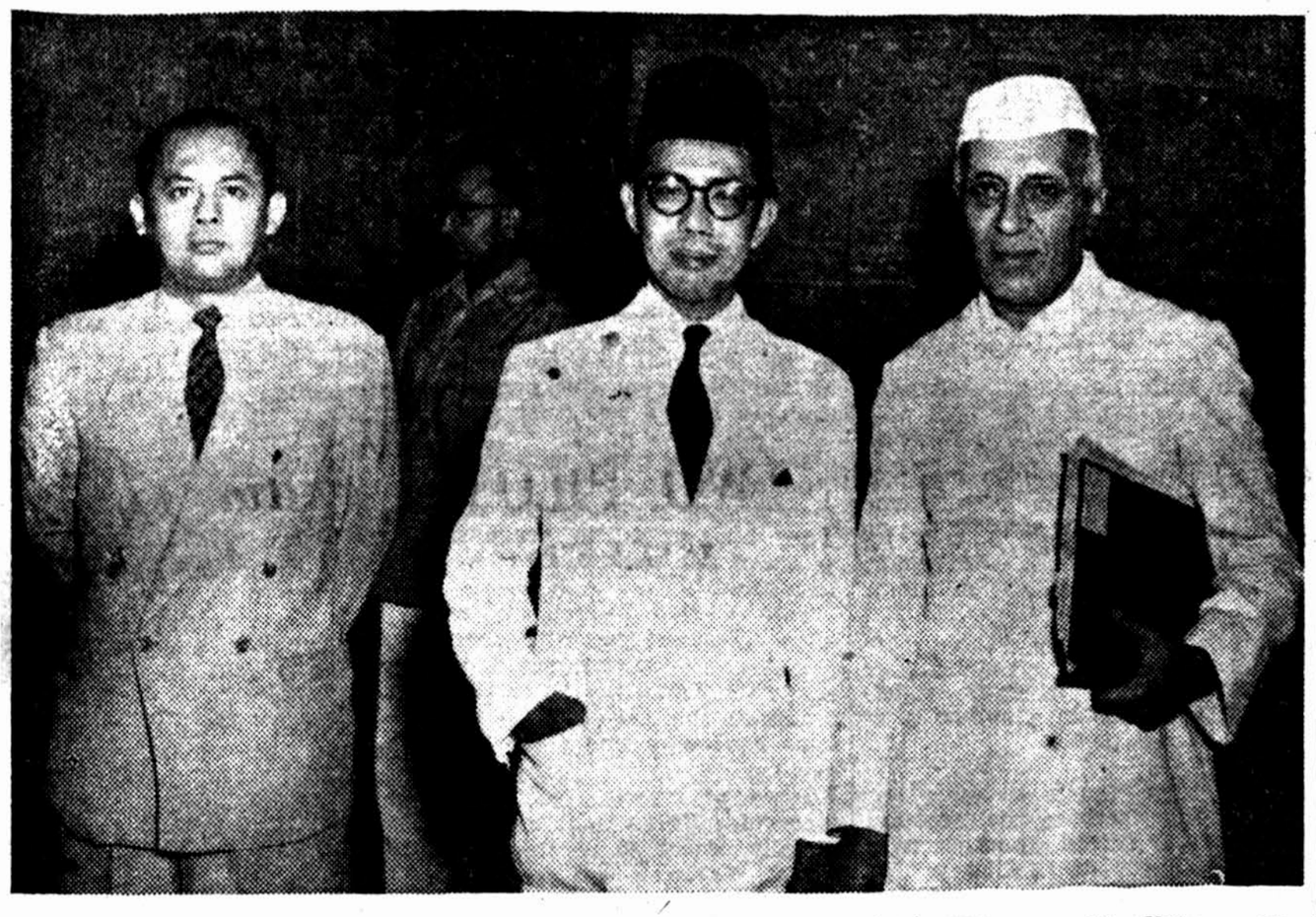
SINGAPORE, May 24: A British Army patrol has killed Loh Pin, a Malayan terrorist leader, with a price of 13,000 Straits dollars on his head.

Loh Pin and three companions were ambushed when returning to their jungle hideout in the Kuala Langat area of Selangor. Two of the leader's companions were shot and the third escaped wounded.

A new international air service between Australia and South Africa will begin on September 1 when a constellation air-craft leaves Sydney for Johannesburg Civil Aviation Minister Huber, L. Anthony announced on Saturday.

Open Market On Food Front

INDONESIAN LEADER MEETS NEHRU



Mr. Mohd. Natsir former Indonesian Prime Minister, who is in New Delhi, met Mr. Nehru on Friday. Photo shows: (Left to right) H. E. Soedarno, Indonesian Ambassador, Mr. Mohd. Natsir and Prime Minister Nehru.

S. K. PATIL LASHES CONTROL POLICY

B. P. C. C. Move For Deputation To Kidwai

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. K. PATIL said here today that Congressmen in the State would only be doing their duty, if they agitated peacefully against the food policy of the Government of India.

Mr. Patil described himself as "the unrepentant champion" of the "open market system" in food distribution and charged the Government of Bombay with "suffering from imaginary fears" in not allowing open market in food.

Mr. Patil told an ordinary meeting of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee this evening that members of the Committee were representatives of the public, and in that capacity, should protest against the hardships caused to the people.

Authorising "peaceful demonstrations" against the government. Mr. Patil said that if the Government did not listen to the Congress "it is the Government that will have to go, not the Congress, because it is the Congress that has put the Government in power."

IMAGINARY FEAR

Mr. Patil expressed himself strongly against the food policy of the Governments at the Centre and State. "I have been telling Mr. Dinkerrao Desai to introduce the open market system. He, however, has been replying that it will create difficulties in levy and procurement. This is all due to an imaginary fear. I refuse to believe it even for a moment. Open market system prevails all over the world. In China, for example, there are two lists of prices, one for controlled rates and one for open market rates."

The open market—or decontrol in foodgrains,—he said, instead of sending prices up would bring them down, because of the open and healthy competition that it will introduce. "I have never heard, except from the government, that open market system will encourage high prices" he said.

Mr. Patil said that the controls, which caused rationing and other restrictions, were maintained "at the expense of the people." On the contrary, prohibition, which involved similar expenditure, was not a tax on the people because it was a moral reform.

But controls were maintained for the benefit of the employees of the departments, and now they had become a burden on the people. Open market system would reduce this burden, bring out more food into the open and stabilise prices, he said.

Mr. Patil suggested the appointment of a committee to go into the question of recommending the open market system to the government. This committee, he said, should study "facts and figures right from the time of levy till the distribution." Pursuant to his suggestion a Committee with Mr. Nagindas T. Master as Chairman and Messrs. K. K. Shah, G. S. Mahashabde, Ishwarbhai Patel, and Bhanushankar Yagnik was appointed.

B.P.C.C. STAND

The BPCC also passed a resolution on the question of food subsidy assuring the people of Bombay "that they will stand by them in all circumstances to get their hardships relieved as early as possible."

CALL OFF SATYAGRAHA

The resolution urged upon the governments, both central and the state, to consider the situation as a national emergency and try to meet it as best as they could. "The Committee appeal to the public to follow their advice and not allow such a national calamity to be used as a means of political propaganda. The Committee strongly condemn the contemplated agitation in the garb of Satyagraha by certain political parties and groups and appeal to them to refrain from such a course and avoid additional hardships to the people. Any such move, if successful, is bound to aggravate the situation and bring larger hardships in its wake" the resolution added.

SOCIALIST GAME

Mr. Patil described the Socialist satyagraha as "no satyagraha at all." It was, he said, "fantastic, foolish and stupid." The type of satyagraha which had been taught to the country by Mahatma Gandhi was different from that of the Socialist Party's cheap method of exploiting a situation to its advantage, he said.

"They not only propose to occupy the godowns, but also sell the grains at the former prices, and it is presumed that they will constitute themselves as the 'National Treasury' by using all the money they obtain in selling the grains!" he said. It was a preposterous idea, he added, and asked the people to beware of such political propaganda.

Mr. K. K. Shah, Mr. Mohanlal Parekh, Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Mr. Bhanushankar Yagnik and Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh also spoke on the resolution and condemned the food policy of the government. Mr. Nathalal Parikh suggested that the BPCC should wait in deputation on Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Central Food Minister, when he comes to Bombay next week.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS

The BPCC elected Mr. K. K. Shah as General Secretary in place of Dr. T. R. Naravane, Deputy Minister for Prohibition and Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh as Treasurer in place of Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji. The former has resigned as Secretary on his appointment as Deputy Minister and the latter on his election to the House of People from Cutch.

Decontrol Of Millets In Madras

BUDGET COMES IN HANDY FOR CHEAP FOOD AGITATORS

MADRAS, May 24 (UPI).

THE Madras Government have today issued orders decontrolling and derationing locally produced millets in the state with immediate effect The price control over such millets had also been lifted. These orders have been issued in pursuance of the recent decision of the Cabinet to this effect.

BUDGET REACTIONS IN POONA

POONA, May 24 (UPI).

The general reaction to the announcement of "no restoration of food subsidies" by the Union Finance Minister in his budget-speech yesterday was one of supreme dissatisfaction in Poona which is seething with discontent, because of the increased prices of foodgrains.

Enquiries made with the different political groups which are carrying on the food-agitation here revealed that they would continue their struggle. Some of them contemplate to organise a one-day hartal and strike in the city on May 31 or thereabouts to voice their protest against the food policy of Government. As the Socialist leaders are at Pachmahri in connection with the National Convention of the paryt, authoritative Socialist reaction to the budget speech is not available.

KHADILKAR'S VIEW

Mr. R. K. Khadilkar of the Peasants and Workers Party in a statement says, "the first budget of the Democratic Indian Republic is obviously an economic decree ordering the people to further tighten their starvation belt, the implied logic of which will lead the country to an era of repressive dictatorship.

Turning a deaf ear to this warning, the Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, it seems, is determined to starve the social revolution in the country into submission. Otherwise, as was expected, he would have announced the restoration of food subsidies.

DECONTROL JOWAR

Mr. S. R. Date of the Hindu Mahasabha said that token satyagraha of the Sabha against the increase in food prices would continue till May 31 according to plan. He pleaded for decontrol of Jowar and Bajra grains, as an alternative to the restoration of food subsidy.

Poona Youths Defiance

POONA, May 24 (HS): Mr. Raja Wakankar, a prominent worker of the Hindu Tarun Mandal, a local youth organisation, who had worked as an organiser of RSS in Maharashtra for several years, defied the District Magistrate's ban on public meetings yesterday. Addressing a large gathering, Mr. Wakankar said that the increase in food prices was caused by the artificial provincial differences.

Mr. Wakankar was accompanied by three other Satyagrahis. Most of them were members of RSS.

Satyagraha At Sinnar

SINNAR, Mya 24 (HS): Mr. Shrikrishna Jaju, a local journalist and six others offered Satyagraha yesterday in defiance of the District Magistrate's ban on processions and meetings. The number of Satyagrahis in Sinnar has now reached to 18.

Six Satyagrahis of the second batch were sentenced to three weeks' simple imprisonment each by the Resident Magistrate yesterday.

Arrested At Satara

SATARA, May 24 (HS): Comrade Shantaram Garud, a prominent worker of the Left Socialist Group in Satara District, was arrested by the police in the village Bhilavadi in Karad Taluka, according to reports reaching here. He was afterwards released on a bail of Rs. 5,000

It is stated that Mr. Garud was arrested for a statement propagating against the levy collection.

Prison Riot

BOISE, (Idaho) May 24 (UPA): Two hundred and fifty convicts staged a riot at the state prison here today and warden L. S. Clapp issued an emergency call for aid from police.

Clapp said the rioters barricaded themselves in the prison's recreation room where they were rampaging noisily and breaking up furniture.

Large-Scale Deportation

LONDON, May 24 (UPA): Romanian Communists have begun large-scale deportation of the entire population of the Transylvanian industrial town of Brasov numbering some **200,000**, it was reported **today.**

British Troops For Koje Camp

KOJE ISLAND, MAY 24.

BRITISH troops are to control the most fanatic prisoners of war among the 80 000 on this grim prison camp island Advance parties of the British and Canadian troops arrived here today and the main body is expected tomorrow.

Camp security offices are already assigned then to guard compound 66, which holds 3,000 North Korean officers.

In the centre of the compound the prisoners have erected a huge concrete statue of a typical Communist soldier around which they hold their political meetings.

Last winter guards intercepted an attempt by the officers to tunnel their way out of the compound.

The British troops are joining 6,000 American, Dutch and South Korean troops who are awaiting orders to restore control among the prisoners.

The United States Eighth Army announced that Greek troops who have fought with distinction in Korea, will also be sent to Koje.

As the advance parties of British and Canadian troops arrived today, the Communist prisoners, chanting and singing, marched and rilled in their compounds with sharpened tent poles and spears, as guards watched from pill-boxes and road blocks.

Flame-throwing tanks were posted outside compounds and United Nations troops set up strongpoints behind a double row of barbed wire.

An official investigation is going on into the riot in compound 95 on April 10 reports of which were held up until yesterday.

The compound is still controlled by a Communist Political Committee and United Nations forces have not yet entered it.

RED PLANES TAKE BIG TOLL

TOKYO, May 24, (PTI-Reuter): Communist jet planes last week shot down more U. N. fighters than they lost for the first time since the Korean war began it was revealed today.

Air Force Headquarters said three 'Sabre' jets and two 'Thunder, jets were lost for only four MIG's shot down. Seven other U. N. planes were lost for various reasons.

THOMAS CUP BADMINTON

Danes Surprised On Opening Day

INDIA LEADS BY 3 MATCHES TO ONE

(By Wee Kim Wee, U.P.A. Sports Correspondent)

KUALA LUMPUR, May 24 (UPA).

INDIA sprang a surprise when it led Denmark three games to one at the end of the first four games of the Thomas Cup inter-zone semi-finals played here to-night.

The Indians won two singles and one doubles match and Denmark scored its solitary point when Poul Holm and Ole Jensen beat the Indian pair T. N. Seth and M. Guha. The remaining five games will be played tomorrow, with the Indians needing only two more points to qualify for the inter-zone finals against the American team which is waiting in Singapore.

In the singles matches Seth downed Joern Skaarup, 15-6, 15-13 and Devinder Mohan beat Poul Holm, 15-3, 15-10.

In the doubles, the Indian combination of Mohan and Henry Ferreira whipped John Nygaard and I. B. Olesen 17-17, 15-9 but Seth and Guha lost to Holm and Jensen 7-15, 10-15.

In the first game agile Seth found erratic Skaarup unable to settle down and harried him continuously to take the lead which Skaarup was unable to reduce. Seth took the first set at the end of the 13th minute with Skaarup still out of control of his hand.

Capitalising on Skaarup's unsteadiness, Seth forced the pace from the first shot of the second set, smashing at every opportunity and soon led 6-1 and proceeded with ease to 12-2. At this stage Seth slowed down while tired Skaarup tried hard to hold the Indian from running away but Seth allowed the Dane to creep up to 12-6 and got serious again. But encouraged by his rally, the Danish star fought hard and brought the score to 13-14. A determined struggle ensued and the Indian star snatched the service from Skaarup thus depriving of a chance to force a deuce.

Seth grandly scored the last point with a terrific smash to Skaarup's backhand.

Although the Danes were one game down, Poul Holm, playing against India's unofficial number one Devinder Mohan, entertained the crowd with some exhibition strokes amidst great applause. But the Dane soon realized that his opponent meant business from the first point on. Mohan ran away with the first set in seven minutes at 15-3. Holm improved in the second set but found Mohan too strong with his powerful smashes and accurate net drops. He made a determined bid to check the Indian but succumbed in 16 minutes at 10-15.

In the first doubles match Olesen and Nygaard put up a terrific battle and for a time seemed to avenge their singles stars' defeats. Their Indian opponents, Mohan and Ferreira were forced into the defensive until they lagged behind at 2-10. The two grand old men of Indian badminton then effected a dramatic turn of the tide by reducing the Danes' lead to 8-10 and with one change of service by passed them to lead at 12-10. The game proceeded to a deuce at 13-all. A gruelling battle punctuated by terrific smashes and neat drops on both sides followed and the score crawled to a breath-taking four-all. The Danes failed to score one point to win with two services and the Indians clinched the issue with the change of hand. Danish net services in the second set were killed repeatedly by the Indians who registered an early lead and held on until the end of the game to win at 15-9.

Holm and Jensen annexed the last game of the evening to save Denmark from complete rout. Playing with a better understanding, the Danes scored with ease against the Indian combination of Seth and Guha of whom the latter was the weaker partner. Seth worked feverishly to cover Guha but the Danes concentrated their attack on the unsteady Guha, an rolled up many points with each service. Jensen cleverly created wide openings and Holm sent across point-winning smashes to score both sets with a comfortable margin at 15-6, 15-10.

A crowd of 1,692 fans jammed the Selangor Badminton Association hall to see the Indians threaten a major upset against the Danes who were favoured at odds of eight to one with no takers. Singapore fans who saw the Danes in practice yesterday were very much impressed with their standard and fully expected them to score an easy win to face the Americans in the finals.

The Danish victory in the last doubles keeps the issue in balance although the Indians command a wide lead.

The Danish, Indian and English national anthems were played before the teams were presented to Federation of Malaya Deputy High Commissioner D. C. MacGillivray. Among the spectators was Ken Davidson, coach and manager of the United States team which has set up headquarters in Singapore in preparation for the inter-zone finals on May 27 and 28.

Seeded Trabert Eliminated

PARIS, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Tony Trabert (United States), was the first seeded player to be eliminated when the French Lawn Tennis Championships were continued here today.

Trabert, seeded No. 5, was beaten 7/5, 6/1, 6/1 by Felicissimo Ampon of the Philippines in the fourth round

In a preview of next month's Davis Cup match, Tony Mottram, Britain's No. 1, was beaten 6/4, 6/4, 6/2 by Fausto Gardini, Italy's leading player, in the third round of the men's singles.

Mohun Bagan Win By 1 Goal

CALCUTTA, May 24 (PTI): Mohun Bagan, league champions, defeated Mahommedan Sporting by one goal in the season's first charity match this evening.

BOMBAY SUB AREA VOLLEYBALL TOURNEY

Embarkation HQ. defeated Railway Wksp. 21-13; 21-4 in the only match played in the Bombay Sub Area Volleyball Tournament at the Embarkation HQ. ground, Colaba, this evening.

Das Cup Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A dull first period with a sensational second one featured Kandhoba Vijay-Bhimraj tie at the St. Xavier's ground, Parel, this evening. The former prevailed over Bhimraj by the odd goal in five, in the Dr. Das Cup Football Tournament.

The teams changed ends with the score line indicating (1-1) with Piraji and Waze being the scorers for Vijay and Bhimraj respectively.

After the resumption, they injected new life into the game with the result the encounter took a lively turn. Midway through this session Babulal of the winning combination scrambled the ball home off a melee to be followed by Sakaram a minute later with a solo move.

The losers fought gallantly but could only reduce the arrears through T. Garud who sent in a spectacular shot well over 20 yards out.

Earlier the match between VJTI and Blue Wizards was not played as the former failed to put in an appearance.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

LONDON, May 24 (PTI): The following are today's close of play scores in the County Cricket matches.

AT MANCHESTER: Nottinghamshire vs. Lancashire. Nottinghamshire: 165 Tattersall, 5 for 45), Lancashire: 113 for two (Washbrook not out 56).

AT LEICESTER: Middlesex vs. Leicestershire, Middlesex: 407 for five declared (Brown 77, Robertson 162, Denis Compton not out 109); Leicestershire: 14 for no wicket.

AT WORCESTER: Worcestershire vs. Warwickshire Worcestershire: 274 (Kenyon 109, Outschoorn 61, Hillies, six for 105): Warwickshire: 28 for one

AT SWANSEA: Glamorgan versus Somerset, Glamorgan: 361 (Muncer 135, Watkins 84) Somerset: two runs for 3 wickets.

AT RUSHDEN: Surrey versus Northamptonshire. Surrey 182 (Fletcher 58, Brown 6 for 42,) Northamptonshire 137 (Alec Bedser, 5 for 49), Northants were all out at the close.

AT BRISTOL: Gloucestershire versus Kent. Gloucestershire 254 (Wright 5 for 90, Dovey 4 for 46); Kent 36 for two.

AT HORSHAM: Sussex versus Hampshire: Sussex 178 (Cannings, 5 for 59); Hampshire 67 for 3.

AT SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire versus Derbyshire. Yorkshire 385 for 9 (Wilson 230, Halliday 74).

First Division Harwood League

Dynamos Squeeze Way Past Tata's

GOANS FORCED TO SHARE POINTS WITH RAINBOW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DYNAMOS maintained their unbeaten record in the First Division Harwood Football League when they accounted for Tata Sports by the odd goal in three, inspite of being in arrears at the interval at the Cooperage this evening, while earlier Goan Sports and Rainbow shared two goals and points.

Dynamos met their match in the Tata outfit. They were concerned in a ding dong struggle for supremacy. Luck seemed to favour them as the match progressed. It was a fast game.

Tatas started off well, but went under Dynamos powerful concentrated moves Sawant was dangerous, while Parab proved to be the brains of the side Sanjiva saved some good ones under the Dynamos bar.

Tatas possessed a good outfit, except for Shetty in attack. He literally proved to be their "bald patch." Krishnan was outstanding as pivot and Papen played his usual game.

The game started off with midfield play, but soon Dynamos made sporadic raids into Tata's goal. In the fifth minute Tatas opened their scoring account through Centre-forward Irwin D'Souza, who converted a pass from left-winger Rathnam.

This put pep into the fast moving game and Dynamos retaliated to save their name. Two good attempts from passes by Sawant produced no advantage till the interval.

Early in the second half Dynamos earned the equalizer. Damodar was penalized for handling outside the box, Parab took the free kick, but a defender saved it. Parab connected again to score.

A few seconds before the final whistle Parab provided his side with the winning goal. A free kick from the spot of the earlier goal hit the cross-bar and Parab beat Gurprasad, the ball rolling from his hands to Janki's feet. Janki scored.

The teams were:—

DYNAMOS: Sanjiva; Sunder, Puthran; Salvi, Utchil, Banerjee; Sawant, Aziz, Laloo, Parab, Janki.

TATA SPORTS: Gurprasad; Norris, Papen; Goes, Krishnan, Damodar, Lelis, N. D'Souza, I. D'Souza, Shetty, Rathnam.

Referee: J. A. Scott.

GOANS PAY PENALTY

Goan Sports paid the penalty for taking things easily and had to be content with a draw in the First Division Harwood League early this evening. Both sides scored once each.

Rainbow Sports fielded a depleted side. Three of their regular players were not on the field and positional changes were necessitated for the others. Bona came over to right wing and Solomon shifted to full back But the team fared well inspite of these drawbacks. Failure to open out the game and the idea of walking their way into goal.

The Goan side were more industrious. Their defence cleared well and their forwards worked in close unity. Short passing tactics caused them to pattern weave, especially against a weak Rainbow defence. Gabriel D'Costa filled the role of pivot well, while C. Pereira was solid in deep defence. Delaying tactics in goal area limited the tally.

Goans opened their account early in the first half through centre forward Antoo But this is as far as they went in the first half.

A penalty kick provided the Rainbow with the equalizer. Baboo converted. The kick was awarded against C. Pereira handling the ball in the box when Bona centred in the eighteenth minute of the second half.

The Goans tried to recover lost ground, but Gopal, Rainbow's custodian affected four capital saves.

The teams were:

GOAN SPORTS: Alves Almeida, E. Menezes, C Pereira; E. Mendes, G. D'Costa. M. D'Souza; E. Fernandes, Simon. Antoo, L. Rodricks, C. Vaz.

RAINBOW SPORTS CLUB: Gopal; A. D'Sa, David Solomon; Shutlay, J. Sacomi. Bhandare, Bona, Baboo, Balaram, Ganesh, Gopal.

BOMBAY SUB AREA HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Hat-trick by Sepoy Michael of the Ordnance Depot was the feature of the Bombay Sub Area Hockey League matches played at the Sub - Area gound, Colaba, this evening.

Ordnance Depot, defeated the Supply Coy. by four goals to one. The score at half time was 1-1. Major Amar Singh of the Supply Coy. netted the first goal 10 minutes after the start. Within a minute Sepoy Michael obtained the equaliser. After resumption within 10 minutes the same player increased the lead by two more goals. Lt. Bhas completed the tally 10 minutes before the long whistle.

The IWT Wksp. Coy. beat the Signal Regt. by two goals to nil in another match, scored in the second half through Hav. Puran Singh and Jem. Aspeth.

Star Signal Wins Victoria Cup

HURST PARK, Surrey, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. F. W. Wignal's Star Signal won the seven furlong Victoria Cup Race here today.

Mr. William Woodward's Turco II was second and Mr. Harry Wragg's Silver Gate third

Fifteen ran.

Injunction Against Bangalore Race Club

BANGALORE, May 24 (PTI).

THE First Munsif of Bangalore today granted a temporary injunction restraining the Bangalore Race Club and the governing body from holding any meetings either of stewards or committee members without the plaintiff, Capt. B. D. Naidu taking part in the proceedings pending the disposal of the suit.

The same Munsif has, however, ordered that the injunction be kept in abeyance till Monday. This followed an application filed late this evening by the Race Club. The race scheduled for tomorrow will therefore be held.

The petitioner, Capt. B. D. Naidu, former Secretary of the Race Club, in his affidavit prayed for a declaration that he was validly elected steward of the Bangalore Race Club for 1952-53 and for a declaration that all the proceedings of the club conducted without the plaintiff taking part in them was illegal, null and void.

Captain Naidu was one of the four persons proposed for election to the four stewards' vacancies. The last date for nominations being April 30. But on May 15, three days prior to the general body meeting the proposer of Capt. Naidu withdrew his proposal and he was not declared elected by the general body.

The Race Club has six stewards, four elected by the general body and one nominated by Government and the other by the Maharaja. There are 11 members including all the six stewards in the Race Club Committee.

Jack Gardner To Retire

LONDON, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Jack Gardner, who lost his British heavy-weight boxing title to Johnny Williams last March, today confirmed his decision to retire from boxing

"I have definitely decided to quit the ring and there will be no come back, "the twenty-five year old Gardner said at his farm near Market Harborough.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs. St. Francis Goans; 5.40 p.m. I.C.I. vs. Central Railway (Harwood League).

St. Xavier's Gd. Parel

3-45 p.m. H. and Shanghai v/s Riders; 4-45 p.m. Bombay Star v/s Govt. L.W.C. "B"; 5-45 p.m. Indian Gymkhana "B" v/s Cochin XI.

(Summersgill Cup Football Tournament).

INDIA 195; ESSEX 144 FOR 3

INDIAN BATSMEN FAIL AGAIN

Adhikari Comes To Rescue Of Side

ILFORD, May 24 (PTI).

After their reassuring show at Oxford, the Indian batting failed again today and the tourists were all out in their first innings for 195 an hour after lunch in their match against Essex.

To this Essex, profiting from fielding lapses on the part of the tourists had replied with 144 for three at close of the first day, writes PTI Special Correspondent.

The wicket was lively in the morning and the Indians were in difficulties when seven wickets were down for 103. Then a gallant partnership between Adhikari and Gopinath added 78, before Adhikari was run out through a misunderstanding.

It was unfortunate for India that Adhikari was run out when he looked like well set for a big total. As usual Adhikari showed himself invaluable in a crisis and was all grace during his stay of 95 minutes during which he hit ten fours.

The Indian innings soon came to an end after the dismissal of Adhikari, but Gopinath, who gave excellent support to Adhikari, was unbeaten with 34

Next to Adhikari the best performance was that of D. K. Gaikwad, who showed himself as a promising opener. He played himself in before making some excellent cover drives.

The game was a personal triumph for the Essex bowler Ray Smith, who despite being handicapped by a groin strain took six Indian wickets for 36 with accurate seam bowling. He was mainly responsible for breaking the back of the Indian batting.

Essex finished a successful days cricket by scoring 144 for three wickets. They were thus only 51 runs behind the Indians with seven first innings wicket remaining.

Dodds who hit an excellent 81 for Essex was left off early twice in the slips by Umrigar and Phadkar and later Shinde missed a return catch. He however, played some fluent strokes to the off and assisted by Gibb made the Indians pay dearly for their errors. Dodds hit fourteen fours in his 81.

The Indian ground fielding was excellent and though H. Gaikwad was never tried, both Shinde and Hazare bowled very steadily. But the weakness lay in the air.

Score-Board

INDIA (First Innings:)

Mantri b Preston	23
D. K. Gaekwad b Bailey	42
Umrigar b Smith	1
Hazare c Gibb b Smith	5
Manjrekar b Bailey	6
Phadkar b Smith	6
Adhikari run out	61
Ramchand b Smith	12
Gopinath not out	34
H. G. Gaekwad c Griffiths b Smith	5
Shinde c Vigar b Smith	0
Extras	0
Total	195

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/39, 2/48, 3/72, 4/77, 5/83, 6/83, 7/103. 8/181, 9/190.

Bowling Analysis:

Bailey 17/3/45/2; Preston 16/1/52/1; Smith 21.5/8/36/6; Vigar 7/0/34/0; Greensmith 7/1/28/0.

ESSEX (First Innings:)

Dodds c Mantri b Shinde	81
Stanley b Shinde	22
Gibb c Mantri b Hazare	21
Horsfal not out	5
Insole not out	10
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wickets)	144

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/64, 2/123, 3/133.

Bowling Analysis:

Phadkar 5/1/30/0; Ramchand 7/2/22/0; Hazare 22/8/53/1; Shinde 19/6/34/2.

LUCIFER GOLF TOURNAMENT

LONDON, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Golfers from all over the Commonwealth dined at the Savoy Hotel here tonight under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Viscount Bruce of Melbourne.

This was the culminating function of the Lucifer Golfing Society, who annually hold a tournament for any Empire golfers, who happen to be in England at this time.

The Lucifer Challange Cup played for at Walton Heath today was won by C. Sykes of Brockenhurst, Kenya, a seven handicap golfer with a return of three up.

In the first round yesterday, he was four down, but he had a great round of 70 today, which made him 7 up on bogey and gave him his score of three up.

Second place also went to Kenya with S. Byron, of the Karen Country Club, handicap six, finishing four down.

60 players in all qualified over three courses on the first day of the 3-day tournament.

The leaders in these qualigying rounds were:

At Royal Wimbledon, Surrey—J. D. Mackie (Hongkong) 73 after a tie with H. W. Pert (Nigeria), 73.

At Royal (Midsurrey)—T. Barly (Uganda), 72.

Dowding Awarded A 'Blue'

OXFORD, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. A. L. Dowding, the Oxford University cricket secretary was awarded a 'blue' after the match against the Indians here today. He scored 69 in the second innings today.

CITY 'A' WIN EMAR CUP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday proved to be a lucky day for Bombay City in the Emar Gold Cup hockey final for women when they beat their erstwhile rivals Bombay Grey's A at the Lloyd Reclamation ground by a solitary goal.

Bombay City fully deserved their victory, for they were the better side. They stole honours with the exchanges. Mary Temple and Eve Horshey recorded fine performances.

For Greys the mighty midget Pansy Thomas stole honours, but the Greys made a sad mistake in dropping Lydia Carvalho. Hazel Robinson who substituted proved a misfit.

Joan Jackson scored the all important goal for City in the fifteenth minute of the first half from a Mary Temple pass.

Mr. Oscar Brown presided and Mrs. Brown distributed the trophies.

Morarji Wields A Tennis Racket

AHMEDABAD May 23 (UPI): Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay today wielded a racket on tennis court to the surprise and amazement of the large gathering of citizens and police officers.

The Chief Minister declared open this evening a recreation centre for police officers before a large gathering.

He went round the club building and saw the amenities provided in the club for the police officers.

NATH AND PARTNER BEATEN

PARIS, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Narendra Nath of India and his partner, Miss Gloria Butler of the United States, were defeated 6-1, 6-4 in the first round of the mixed doubles in the French Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

Their conquerors were the British pair Tony Anderson and Miss a Carlisle.

ROTARIANS' CONVENTION

MEXICO CITY May 24: More than eight thousand Rotarians and members of their families from 60 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America will attend the 43rd annual convention of Rotary International opening here tomorrow.

INDIAN THOMAS CUP TEAM STANDS TO LOSE FINANCIALLY

SINGAPORE, May 24 (UPA).

THE Indian Thomas Cup team had a rude shock when they learned that the hall in which they were to play Denmark May 24 and 25 can only accommodate 1,692 persons, writes Wee Kim Wee UPA Sports Writer.

Manager of the Indian team Jagit Saxena, told the press that from letters received from the International Badminton Federation and the Danish Badminton Federation the impression gained by the All-India Badminton Association was that spectator—accommodation for the match would be about 8,000. (The Happy World Stadium here in which the interzone final and the Challenge Round matches will be played has a capacity of 8,000).

Saxena said the Indian controlling body had received no indication from Malaya that the Selangor Badminton Association Hall could only seat 1,692 persons.

GATE COLLECTIONS

Saxena pointed out that if the match had taken place in Calcutta accomodation would have been found for 4,000 to 5,000 spectators, and as India's expenses would have amounted to a negligible amount, the Danes would have netted the equivalent of about Mdol. 10,000 in gate money.

The present arrangement would give both the Indians and Danes a collection of about Mdol. 4,000 for each side.

Saxena said his team's expenses, including air passages would amount to Mdol. 12,000 and the All-India Badminton Association stood to lose aproximately Mdol. 8,000.

Saxena emphasised however, that he was not worried about the financial loss next to the useful experience his players would gain from the match.

MOST FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT FOR INDIA

Nambiar On His China Visit

NEW DELHI, May 24 (UPI).

Trade unions in China have an effective say in the management of industry, both state-owned and private, as well as in other national undertakings like the railways and mines, said Mr. Anandan Nambiar M.P. after his return from a three-week tour of China.

Mr. Nambiar had gone to China as a member of the Indian Trade Union's Delegation to attend the May-Day parade in Peking on the invitation of the all-China Federation of Trade Unions. During his stay there, Mr. Nambiar and other trade-union delegates from all countries of the world numbering about 120 visited Peking, Shanghai, Tientsein, Hankow, Mukden, Canton and numerous villages and mines.

Himself a member of Indian Railwaymen's Trade Union Mr. Nambiar was particularly interested in studying the conditions of railway workers in China. He said that railway workers in China, like other workers and peasants there, were very happy and contented.

They were imbued with a spirit of building up their nation, because they felt that they were "now the masters of their own destinies."

AMENITIES

Mr. Nambiar said the minimum wage of a railway worker in China at present was 235 work-units which worked out roughly to 117 rupees a month. As against that, the salary at present of the North China Railway Board worked out to be a little over Rs. 400. Moreover, the workers and their families were given free medical aid, and education for their children was completely free.

With tremendous speed houses were built or old ones repaired and renovated and thus the workers on railways were in large numbers given good houses to live in.

Along with the railwaymen's condition, the working of the Chinese Railways had also recorded great improvement. The hauling capacity of Chinese goods trains had reached the peak figure of 11,000 tons per train.

A machine-tool factory at Mukden, said Mr. Nambiar produced all parts of locomotives. Not a single part was imported from outside.

Chinese people, Mr. Nambiar said, had the deepest affection for Indian people. While all the delegates from all parts of the world were well-received by the Chinese people, the Indians used to be the fortunate recipients of the most enthusiastic welcome from the people at large wherever they went.

BLATANT ASSAULT ON THE PRESS

JOHANNESBURG, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Brian Percy Buntin, editor of the Cape Town left wing weekly "Guardian", which was banned by the South African Government yesterday, said in a statement issued here that the Government had banned the "Guardian because it was a most consistent opponent of the "vicious apartheid policy".

The staement said the ban was a "blatant assault" on the freedom of the South African press.

The statement said the 'Guardian' would appear again when the right of freedom of the press now trampled by Rr. Malan's Government, had been re-established.

BHANG SEIZED; 8 ARRESTED

NAGPUR, May 24: The police seized a railway parcel containing two and half maunds of contraband bhang, which was booked as hosiery. Eight persons have been arrested in this connection. Consignment was booked from a town in Punjab.

7 Burma Reds Killed

RANGOON, May 24: Burmese Government forces in an offensive sweep against Communist insurgents in three Central Burma towns killed seven and wounded many others, a Burmese Army communique said tonight.

BRITISH PROTEST TO SOVIET

Closing Of East-West German Road Crossings

BERLIN, May 24, (PTI-Reuter): The British Deputy High Commissioner in Germany Mr. J. G. Ward has protested to the Soviet authorities in East Berlin against the "precipitate" closing of some East-West German border crossings.

The letter referred to the closure today by Soviet officials of three border crossing points, two in the British Zone and one in the United States Zone.

Soviet authorities have notified their intention to close two more crossing points tomorrow, both in the British Zone of Germany.

Soviet authorities gave the reason for closing down five of the nine road-crossing points as "too little traffic".

Besides road crossings, west Germany has seven railway crossings into east Germany.

Nagpur Civic Elections

NAGPUR, May 24 (PTI): Two hundred and eighty-four candidates are in the field for 44 seats in the Nagpur Corporation, the elections for which will take place on June 13 and 15. June 2 and 4 have been fixed as last dates for withdrawals.

The Congress and the United Front are contesting all the seats while Nagpur Seva Mandal is contesting 29 seats.

K.M.P.P. CANDIDATE FORFEITS DEPOSIT

PATNA, May 24, (PTI): Mr. Tapeshwar Deo (Congress) has been declared elected to the Bihar Legislative Assembly in the bye-election from the Bagodar constituency in Hazaribagh district.

Details:—Constituency:— Bagodar electorate: 45,892 Votes polled: 9,395, Mr. Tapeshwar Deo (Congress) 8,616, Mr. Tarni Charan Ghosh (KMPP) 779.

The K.M.P.P. candidate forfeited his deposit.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED

Mr. Bindeshwar Dubey (Congress) has been declared elected to the Bihar Legislative Assembly in the bye-election from the Peterbar constituency in Hazaribagh district.

Details:— Constituency—Peterbar electorate 67,658. Votes polled — 11,227, Mr. Bindeshwar Dubey (Congress) 7,555, Mr. Jagannath Mahto (Independent) 2,139, Mr. Balmukund Guru (Ind) 1,533.

The last candidate forfeited his deposit.

Disqualification Removed

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Election Commission has removed the disqualifications incurred under Clause (C) of Section 7 and Section 143 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 by Mr. H. V. Koujalgi, M. L. A., Mr. H. Y. Mumbaraddi, M.L.A. and Mr. H. S. Metgud M.L.A. (Bombay) says Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published here today.

Over twelve million Italians in Central and Southern Provinces go to the polls on Sunday in local government elections which in effect will be a dress rehearsal for the 1953 general elections.

Kidwai's Plans To Bring Down Food Prices

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, May 24.

MR. RAFI AHMED KIDWAI, Food and Agriculture Minister of India will arrive in Bombay on May 28 to discuss with the Chief Minister of Bombay about the food situation in the State with particular reference to the scarcity areas, if any, in the State.

It can be recalled that food subsidies have been ruled out by the Government as disclosed by the Finance Minister in his budget speech and earlier in the Parliament on Tuesday. Even in the press conference, the Central Food Minister reiterated the Government's policy with regards to the question of food subsidy. It is thus seen that the Centre and the Food Minister have clear cut ideas of solving the food problem and as well as the price situation without food subsidy.

MAIN WEAPON

It is gathered here that Kidwai's one weapon to attack the rise in the price of food is to link deficit and surplus areas by creating zones and removing inter state ban on free movements of foodgrains within these zones. According to his plan Delhi, Punjab and PEPSU should form one zone within which there would be no restriction on the movements of foodgrains. He has similar plans for Bombay, which, with Madhya Pradesh, may form another zone. As indicated in the Parliament on Friday he is also working for conservation of rice for the rice-eating population in the coastal areas by restricting rice consumption in wheat-eating areas. Another plan to bring down the prices is by organising fair price shops. The main intention of the Food Minister is to remove the austerity restrictions by permitting people to buy outside ration requirements from fair price shops.

CENTRAL RESERVE

For the first time after the Famine Commission's report ten years ago, the Government will have Central reserve which will be used to keep down the prices to levels which on one side will be within the means of the consumer and on the other side will provide adequate stimulus to cultivator to raise additional food.

Regarding sugar, it is expected that it would be derationed. But as indicated in the Parliament Government of C.P. and Bihar are against reducing the prices of sugarcane "as it would affect adversely the income of cultivator." The Government of India according to lobbies are determined to reduce the prices of sugarcane for the next year according to the report of the Tariff Commission.

Cut In Point 4 Aid To Asia

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPA): The House of Representatives formally reaffirmed on Friday on a roll call vote of 192 to 156 its decision to cut dol. 11,200,000 from defense support and technical aid for Asia and the Far East in the Mutual Security bill.

It had voted this cut tentatively earlier today.

The amount for the defense support was reduced from dol. 232,000,000 to dol. 208,800,000 and for the Point Four Technical Aid from dol. 176,000,000 to dol. 88,000,000.

PAKISTAN OFFICIAL TO MEET DR. GRAHAM

LONDON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Mohammed Ayub, Joint Secretary in the Pakistan Ministry for Kashmir Affairs will leave London by air for New York today for talks there with Dr Frank P Graham, United Nations Kashmir representative.

Distribution of overseas edition of the British "Daily Mirror" and "Sunday Pictorial" of May 1, has been held up by the South African Customs, the distributors said in Cape Town on Friday.

Germ Warfare Story In The Daily Worker

LONDON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter)—The Communist Daily Worker today published statements attributed to two American prisoners of war admitting the dropping of "germ bombs" on Korea.

The newspaper featured the story with photographs of the two men, pilot, First-Lieutenant John Quinn and Navigator Lieutenant Kenneth Enoch, under the byline of its correspondent with the Communists Alan Winnington.

The paper gave Quinn's serial number as 17,993 A, and his home address as 751, East Sacremanto Street Altadena, California. Enoch's number was given as AO 206988, and his address as 18, South Osborne Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Both men were said to have been shot down on January 13. The Daily Worker correspondent added: "Both are ashamed of what they did and have now tried to atone in some degree by giving statements in their own writing about the germ attacks in which they took part."

"Quinn was quoted as saying he attended a lecture on germ warfare given by a civilian Mr. Ashfork. He described a raid on Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, on January 4 and commented: "I was certain they were asking me to drop germ bombs."

Enoch was said to have quoted an unnamed captain referring to a raid on January 7 as: "This was a top secret and that these were germ bombs and to tell no one whatsoever about our mission."

WAGE CUT TO RUBBER WORKERS IN MALAYA

Indians Affected

KUALA LUMPUR, May 24 (UPI-AFP): Hundreds of thousands of Indian estate labourers will have to accept wages cut from July 1 as a result of the rubber crisis in this country.

The Wages Committee of the Malayan Planting Industries Employers' Association, after a prolonged discussion on the rubber crisis, decided to ask the negotiating committee of the plantation workers unions to meet them as soon as possible to agree on wage rates to operate from July 1.

Decisions that might be taken at the meeting will affect 300,000 rubber estate workers.

Given Up For Lost Mr. Fairweather Found On Island

MELBOURNE, May 24 (PTI-Reuter).

SCOTTISH-BORN Jack Fairweather, wandering artist given up for lost on a "mad" voyage across the shark-infested Timor Sea on a raft, is alive and well at Koepang, on Timor Island, according to a message flashed to the Royal Australian Air Force here yesterday.

This was the first news of 51-year old Fairweather, who refused to be "rescued" at one stage of his voyage, for nearly three weeks.

Search for him was abandoned on May 13 after he had been clinging perilously to his crazy-raft made of driftwood and aircraft fuel tanks.

Fairweather, who describes himself as a "deathcomber artist" served as a Captain in the British Army in India and afterwards settled in Melbourne.

REDS' SPECTACULAR SUCCESS

ADILABAD, May 24 (PTI): The Peoples Democratic Front won all the 17 seats to the local Municipal Council in the recent elections.

One Congress candidate and an Independent lost their deposits in the contest.

Equal Pay For Equal Work: UNESC's Proposal

UNITED NATIONS, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Economic and Social Council last night recommended that "equal remuneration for equal work for men and women workers" should be introduced throughout the world.

U.S. Scientist Arrested For Atomic Spying

WASHINGTON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter).

MR. JOSEPH W. WEINBERG, a scientist who helped develop the atomic bomb, was taken into custody by the United States Marshal in Minneapolis yesterday.

Mr. Weinberg was earlier yesterday indicted of charges that he lied when he denied under oath to a Congressional Committee before which he appeared on May 25, 1949, that he had been a member of the Communist Party.

The Congressional Committee was making investigations into atomic spying.

Before he was arrested, Mr. Weinberg expressed surprise at the indictment, returned by a Federal Grand jury here.

He said he would seek legal advice immediately but refused to discuss the charges against him.

Mr. Weinberg was described as "scientist" by the House of Representatives Unamerican Activities Committee during an investigation of atomic spying.

The perjury indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury here, is based on testimony Mr. Weinberg gave to the House Committee.

He figured prominently in the Committee's investigation of spying at the war-time University of California Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley.

In the early stages of its investigation, the Committee referred to Weinberg merely as "scientist" but later identified him and called him as a witness.

The indictment contains three counts. Conviction would make him liable to 10 years' imprisonment on each count.

The indictment is based on Mr. Weinberg's appearance before the Committee on May 25, 1949.

ANTI-RIDGWAY TROUBLE IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 24 (PTI-Reuter).

SEVERAL clashes took place yesterday between the police and demonstrators in many parts of France resulting in the death of one person, injuries to hundreds of demonstrators and several police officers and men.

The demonstrations were of two kinds: Communist-sponsored demonstrations protesting against the appointment of General Matthew B. Ridgway as successor to General Dwight Eisenhower and secondly demonstrations, staged by persons described as Arabs, demanding the release of Messali Hadj, the Algerian Nationalist leader who is in "forced residence" in northern France.

One demonstrator was killed and about ten were injured on both sides, including a police officer, in a clash between police and North Africans at Montbeliard, Eastern France, demonstrating against the deportation to France of Messali Hadj.

In Charleville, Northern France, about 30 people were injured when police fought for an hour with 800 Arabs demonstrating for the release of Messali Hadj.

In Paris the police made a baton charge and broke up a demonstration of about 4,000 people at Saint Lazarai airway station shouting "Ridgway Go Home" and arrested 50 persons, half of them women.

Police detained another 136 persons in other parts of Paris.

Five policemen were injured in the Paris demonstrations. Two were taken to hospital.

The French Communist Party had called for demonstrations in 19 places in Paris in protest against the appointment of General Ridgway as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers in Europe. Apart from the Saint Lazare clash, response in other parts of Paris was reported to be poor.

POLICE OFFICIAL HIT

The police commander at Charleville was struck twice with a knife in the stomach and another senior police officer received a bullet wound in the chest.

About 50 Arabs were detained after the clash, in which many shop windows were smashed and several cars damaged. Police used tear gas to disperse the crowds.

Several people were injured in rioting at Harnes, in the colliery area of northern France, where Arabs were demonstrating.

IRAN'S HOPES

BONN, May 24 (PTI-Reuter):—Iran still hopes for a reconciliation with Britain on the oil issue, Dr. Ali Amini, Iran's Economics Minister said here yesterday.

For that reason she will not build up a tanker fleet of her own, nor will she hire German oil technicians though she has received hundreds of orders, he said.

In an interview Dr. Amini said: "We want Britain as our friend as we have collaborated with her for many decades.

He spoke of Britain's "clever" politics in the Near East and in India and said "when Britain gave known that the idea of freedom freedom to India she must have would spread in Asia."

Co-operation among governments dealing with African affairs had been significantly enlarged in recent years, according to a United Nations report.

15 NATIONS' ACCORD WITH "EDEN PLAN"

Council Of Europe To Be Linked With United Army

STRASBOURG, May 24 (PTI-Reuter).

MINISTERS of the 15 nations of the Council of Europe have unanimously approved the broad outline of the "plan" to link the Council with the European Army and the Schuman coal-steel pool, it was officially announced here yesterday.

The Ministers, forming the "Upper House of the Council, announced today, that details of the scheme would be filled in after consultation with:

(1) The 132-member Assembly of the Council of Europe, consisting of members of Parliament from most countries of free Europe:

(2) Six nations which have negotiated the Schuman coal-steel pool—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg:

And (3) The same six nations negotiating a European Defence Community for a European Army.

The "Eden Plan" is based on proposals by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The chief difficulty is believed to have arisen from the neutral position of Sweden, which wishes to avoid being too closely associated with the European defence system.

French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman announced last night the six nations participating in the projected European Army have reached agreement on the treaty of European Defence Community (adds the UPA).

Schuman announced representatives of the six nations have agreed that the treaty should run for 50 years. If, however, the NATO pact should be terminated before that period, members of EDC will consult on future moves.

Animals Are 'Indians'

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI).

Animals serving the "jawan" will all have Indian names in future.

The Indian army employs horses, mules, camels and bullocks. Everyone of them has a name, some Indian and some European, the European names being a legacy of British rule.

An army order has now been issued to the effect that the names will hereafter be "always Indian."

M. B. STATE ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

4 Nomination Papers Not In Order

INDORE, May 24 (PTI): Nomination papers of four of the seven candidates who had filed their nominations on May 21 for the by-election to the Madhya Bharat States Assembly from Mandsaur North constituency were not found in order after scrutiny yesterday.

The three candidates whose nomination papers were found in order are: Mr. Takhatmal Jain (Congress), Mr. Shivdharsanlal (Hindu Mahasabha) and Thakur Saheb of Sukeda (Ram Rajya Parishad).

PAPER APOLOGISES TO CHURCHILL

LONDON, May 24 (UPA): The news "Daily Mirror" publicly apologised to Prime Minister Winston Churchill on Saturday for an election-day picture and statements at which he took offense

Churchill in turn dropped the libel suit against the paper.

The Mirror on last October 25 printed a picture of a pistol on the front page and asked: "Whose finger do you want on the trigger?"

JET AIR SERVICE TO JOHANNESBURG

LONDON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): British Overseas Airways have announced they are increasing the number of Comet Jet airliners on their British-South Africa run because of heavy demand for seats from Johannesburg to London.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven Dead

LONDON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. R. E. Enthoven, author of "Folklore of Bombay" has died at his home in Oxford, it was announced today. He was 82.

Mr. Enthoven joined the Indian Civil Service in 1887. His last post in India before retiring in 1920 was Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay.

WORLD CHILDREN'S DAY IN JUNE

CALCUTTA, May 24 (PTI):—June next will be observed throughout the world as the "International Children's Day".

In this connection the Central Office of the 'Shishu Kalyan Samsad' call upon all organisations in the country interested in children welfare to observe the day befittingly.

The Samsad will hold in Calcutta on that day, besides other functions, a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Justice J. P. Mitter of Calcutta High Court.

Administration Of Small States

KATJU'S ADDRESS AT AJMER ASSEMBLY

AJMER, May 24 (PTI).

DR. K. N. KATJU, Minister for Home Affairs and States, Government of India, told the Ajmer Legislative Assembly here today that he had no doubt within a short time all the states of India would rank on an equal footing and their inhabitants would occupy an equal status and position vis-a-vis the Central Government.

The Home Minister who was delivering the inaugural address to the Assembly said "It is true that the Constitution of India, for reasons easy to comprehend, has for the time being, divided India into three groups of states, but I have no doubt that this grouping will prove only a temporary constitutional phase."

ADMINISTRATION

Small states like Ajmer, Dr. Katju said, presented a variety of administrative problems. "They cannot possibly offer to their officers that wide range of service and consequent promotion which larger states are able to do. Then again public interest requires that there should be periodical transfers of officers from one part of the state to another. In small states like Ajmer, if they are to be treated as a completely self-contained unit, this will not be practicable. It would therefore be desirable in the national interest that there should be some common arrangement between different states, situated like Ajmer for integrating their cadres of different services, so that they may be able to attract and retain in their service young men and women of ability and experience."

FOOD ISSUE

"A co-operative movement on sound lines in every village, will be one of the surest means of affecting a permanent improvement in agricultural economy and for alleviating distress when natural calamities befall us," he added.

Defending Centre's decision withdrawing the food subsidy, the Home Minister said it was not fair that one section of the community should suffer more and the other less. "The hardship caused by the rise in prices", he said, "should be borne in equal measure by persons living both in towns and villages. Indeed if anything, the villagers are entitled to greater consideration and assistance than the people living in urban areas."

Reminding the members of the great adventure on which they were starting, Dr. Katju said, "Whether that adventure results in success or failure lies entirely in your hands. You are small in numbers, and if you work together, you can easily become an example to others of what unity and concerted action can achieve."

BIG SUCCESS FOR CONGRESS

SANGLI, May 24: The Congress have annexed 25 seats out of the 37 seats announced so far to the Satara South (Sangli) District Local Board.

The Janata Aghadi have annexed 7 and the Independents 5. The results of the 5 remaining seats will be announced shortly.

Tourists Robbed

ROME, May 24, (UPA): Two Egyptian tourists were robbed of nearly $30,000 in jewels and money from their automobile on the outskirts of Rome yesterday.

Dange's Call For T. U. Unity

CALCUTTA, May 24, (PTI): Mr. S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, told All-India Convention of the Congress here today that their first task was to secure unity in the working class movement.

He said: "We must invite all unions, all workers and leaders, irrespective of their political views and affiliations to unite to fight the attack of the slump and its originators, to render relief to the masses and defend the struggles for a better standard of life and work."

The Convention, which opened its two-day session this morning, was attended by 800 delegates from all parts of the country, and was presided over by the Left Socialist leader, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali.

Appeals for unity in the working class movement were made by Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali and Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose.

Among seven resolutions passed by the Convention today was demanding that the Government of India stop permitting the recruitment of Gurkha soldiers for Malaya

SCORE OF SHIPS TIED UP

Pacific Sailors' Union Strike

SAN FRANCISCO May 24 (PTI-Reuter): American Pacific Coast shipping came to a halt when the Sailors' Union of the Pacific began a series of 'stop work" protests against rejection of their demands for wage increases and Saturday overtime pay.

A score of ships were tied up.

The Union said it would only supply crews for ships carrying military cargoes for Korea.

Jap Electricians' Decision

TOKYO, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): The All Japan Electrical Workers' Union today called its 120,000 members to join the nationwide strikes planned for next month in protest against new legislation to combat subversive activities.

Pak Railmen Vote For Strike

COMILLA, May 24: Nearly 99 per cent of the Railway employees have voted for a strike in the recent ballot taken by the East Pakistan Railway Employees League, it is announced.

Karnataka M.Ps Meet Bajpai

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI): The members of the Indian Parliament from Bombay-Karnatak met Mr. G. S. Bajpai, the Governor-designate of Bombay and felicitated him on his appointment as Governor. He told them that he was taking charge of his new office on May 30, and that he looked forward to a happy regime so far as the State of Bombay was concerned. He was acquainted with the needs of Karnatak districts which he promised to visit after assumption of office.

Rajaji Did NOT SEEK Nomination

SRI PRAKASA REFUTES PRESS REPORT

MADRAS, May 24 (PTI): Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, declared here tonight that he was himself "entirely and absolutely" responsible for nominating the Chief Minister, Mr. C Rajagopalachari, to the state legislative council (upper house!) Nobody advised him in the matter, he said.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund, Mr. Sri Prakasa said that he had invited on his own initiative Mr. Mohamed Usman, a former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and Mr. Rajagopalachari to accept nominations to the state's upper house.

"I was most anxious", he said, "that elderly persons should be induced to come to the legislature form which they naturally fly, because they do not want to undergo the rough and tumble of elections. Despite all that the newspapers may say, the two persons, for whose nominations I am entirely and absolutely responsible, are the present Chief Minister Mr. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Mohamed Usman".

NOBODY'S ADVICE

"Nobody advised me to have them and I insisted on having them in the legislative council", the Governor declared. "I took advantage of the two days during which I was the absolute ruler of Madras, because the previous Chief Minister had left and the new Chief Minister had not come in. Luckily, for those two days I had no one to advise me and I advised myself".

Mr. Sri Prakasa said that some newspapers were consistantly saying that Mr. Rajagopalachari came to him "begging for nomination". "Nothing can be farther from the truth than this", he declared. "I do not mind the real truth being published and broadcast all over the world".

His nomination offer had come as a surprise to Mr. Rajagopalachari, the governor said. "He accepted the nomination with the greatest reluctance, as he accepted the Chief Ministership".

The governor was glad that both Mr Rajagopalachari and Sir Mohomed Usman accepted the nomination. "These two elderly citizens of Madras have not only honoured me by accepting my invitation, but also have come to the rescue of the state at a crucial moment in its history", he declared amidst cheers.

Mining Body's Appeal

CALCUTTA, May 24 (PTI): The Indian Mining Association has, it is learnt, made strong representations to the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar for improving the law and order situation in the coal field areas. It has suggested a meeting of district officials, representatives of the coal industry and of the associations of colliery managers to discuss the situation and devise ways of improving it.

TUNGABHADRA IN SPATE

MADRAS, May 24 (PTI): The famine and drought affected areas in the Rayalaseema districts, have received the heaviest rainfall for the ast few years, during the last 3 days thus solving the serious drinking water famine in these areas.

Owing to incessant rains the river Tungabhadra and its tributary Hundri in Kurnool district are in spate. Kurnool town itself has received more than 7 inches of rainfall.

There have been welcome rains throughout the Anantapur district, bringing down considerably the temperature.

Tirupathi in Chittoor district has recorded 8.24 inches of rainfall. The waterfalls in the Tirumalai range and the river Swarnamukhi are in floods.

Nellore had 15 inches of rain in 48 hours and the river Pennar here is in spate.

JAYAPRAKASH PULLS UP PARTY MEN

Plea For Building Up Contacts With People

PACHMARHI, May 24 (PTI).

MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN, Socialist leader, today asked his Partymen to show both "passion and devotion" towards the Party and people.

There had been inadequate attention towards building up intimate contacts with the people and more time was being spent amongst themselves than amidst the people, he said.

Mr. Narayan was addressing the second day's deliberations of the five-day special convention of the Socialist Party of India.

A section of delegates again referred during discussions on General Secretary's report to the lack of development of "people's struggles" during the last few years. They said the last two years were eminently suited because of growing economic stress and strains for nation-wide movement but the Party's preoccupations with elections led it to neglect this great opportunity.

WOMEN'S DEMAND

Sixteen delegates including Jayaprakash Narayan took part in the debate. Two women delegates spoke of neglect of work among women by the Party and made suggestions for vitalising the work on that front. Other delegates pointed out struggles by themselves were only one way of establishing intimate contact with the people and that other forms of activity whether co-operatives or constructive work or even work through local bodies were equally effective in getting the support of people behind the Party.

Replying to the contention of some delegates about the absence of major struggles in the near past, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan said in four years they had at their disposal they had to choose between spreading influence of Party generally and putting intensive work in limited areas. It was not possible with the organisation they had inherited when they came out of Congress to think in terms of big struggles, he said.

RIGHT CHOICE

Preliminary work of acquainting people with their ideas and establishing contacts with them had to be one. In the context of situation in which they had to function the choice that they made of extensive propaganda was the right choice.

The Socialist leader emphasised the necessity for thinking afresh old formulas and said "we cannot allow ourselves to become victims of a certain atmosphere."

"The Party has to try to work its way towards a policy that is relevant to the need of the country, taking due note of some of the deformities that have come about in Socialist movements in other countries."

"Unfortunately," he said, "the necessary alertness needed for such a searching enquiry has not been generally appreciated in the ranks of the Party," and unless special effort is made in that direction, the Party will not "succeed in achieving integration in its policy, organisation and action."

Discussion on Party policy and organisation with special reference to ideological issues posed by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in his presidential address, will take place today and tomorrow.

Mr. Asok Mehta, General Secretary of the Party, will wind up the debates tomorrow when it is expected Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan will address the Convention again.

Resolutions will be taken up for consideration on Monday and Tuesday.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

New York, May 24.

The New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Deferred at 9-00 p. m. Rs. 1705-7-8.

DEPUTATION TO NEHRU

United Karnatak Demand

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI): Fifteen members of Parliament, representing Kannada-speaking areas of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore met Prime Minister Nehru today to explain the need for the formation of a United Karnatak State.

The members told the Prime Minister that the new state when formed could comprise Mysore State, Coorg, Karnatak areas in Bombay and Madras, leaving out of consideration for the time being the Karnatak areas of Hyderabad.

The deputation led by Mr. B. N. Datar of the House of the People requested the Prime Minister to initiate preliminary steps in this connection, by appointing a Boundary Commission for settling the boundaries of the proposed state.

The Prime Minister, it is stated, gave a sympathetic hearing to the deputationists and asked them to submit a written memorandum on the subject, giving details of the proposal and its implications.

Oil Seed Merchants' Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Board of Directors of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange Ltd. has sent a telegram to the Government of India requesting them to announce the quotas of all oilseeds and oils for July/December period.

The telegram says that the quotas for the six monthly January/June period have been utilized and further that the period for which quotas were announced is drawing to a close. Further it is stated there is enquiry from foreign countries.

Hessian Prices Move Up

CALCUTTA, May 24 (PTI):—Calcutta hessian prices moved up smartly today on news that Dundee Mills had been hit by the Government of India's decision to further reduce the export duty on jute goods.

The price of forty inch ten ounce eleven porter moved during the day from Rs. 43 to Rs. 44-4, while among heavy goods, B twills rose by a rupee to Rs. 121.

On the Calcutta Stock Exchange Indian Irons registered a rise of nearly a rupee and touched Rs. 23. by the close of the day. Market operators said the rise was not connected with the Budget news but was in sympathy with improved prospects from jute goods.

A contributory factor was stated to be bear covering on commitments contracted during the pre-Budget session yesterday.

3 Norwegian Sealers Lost

LONDON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Three Norwegian sealing vessels which left Tromso Norwegian port, on March 16 for the sealing grounds north of Jan Mayan have been given up as lost, a Lloyds message from Tromso said today.

KRISHNA MENON AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, May 24 (UPI-AFP): The Indian High Commissioner in U.K. Mr. Krishna Menon called this morning on the Minister of State Mr. Selwyn Lloyd at the Foreign Office.

The object of his visit was not known.

U.S. Markets

INITIAL COTTON GAINS END UP IN LOSSES

Rails Lose In Wall Street

NEW YORK, May 24 (UPA).

COTTON prices tried to stage a rally but the effort fell flat on the New York Cotton Exchange today. Initial gains up to one dollar a bale were converted into losses of 1.25 dollars at the close.

New Orleans professionals and local speculative talent were unable to gather following on the buying side and turned aggressive sellers in the afternoon. In addition, concentrated liquidation developed in July delivery which was thought to be the resumption of California selling met earlier in the week.

Ring observers estimated that about 20 thousand bales came out of that source. Some of it was presumed to be hedging against the acquisition of spot cotton received on resales from mills or hedging against cancellation of cotton previously sold to India and rejected.

Buyer wariness in the following rallies increased because of renewed lapse in the textile market activity and favourable view of new crop prospects. Sellers also were influenced by the statement that a more competitive world cotton market is due. The opinion was expressed by the International Cotton Advisory Committee now meeting in Rome.

COMPETITION

In a statement released at Washington the committee said the nations may start competing with one another more vigorously for markets if the global textile recessions continues into the 1952-53 marketing season. It said that if the 1952-53 production approached the global 345,000,000 bales produced in 1951-52, soft currency countries will find it more convenient to turn to other nations for supplies, retaining dollars for other purposes.

The market opened unchanged to eight points up. After edging up to gains of six to 22 points in the forenoon market, it thereafter worked irregular lower to finish almost on the bottom and off 20 to 25 points.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

The closing prices included:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	....	....	....	39.45
July	38.50	38.64	38.17	38.17
Oct.	36.49	36.64	36.25	36.26
Dec.	36.27	36.40	36.03	36.04
Mar.	36.15	36.22	35.90	35.90
May	35.99	36.05	35.80	35.77
July	35.63	35.75	35.40	35.39
Oct.	34.18	34.00	34.00	33.99
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	....	....	....	38.20
July	38.50	38.69	38.20	38.20
Oct.	36.49	36.62	36.20	36.23
Dec.	36.30	36.38	36.00	36.02
Mar.	36.13	36.17	36.13	35.87
May	35.98	35.98	35.75	35.71
July	35.63	35.71	35.46	35.34
Oct.	34.13	34.20	34.13	33.89

WALL STREET

Rails, reaching to a disappointing dividend news for Illinois Central, touched off a general market retreat for the first time this week.

Experts opined that traders were still wary pending a steel seizure decision and hesitated to commit themselves. The Illinois Central declared its usual quarterly 75 cent dividend while traders expected more.

Rails lost one to over two points.

Oils featured an early upswing managinng to hold a good portion of the gains.

Coppers lost. Chemicals moved widely either way fractions to about a point.

Motors and steels were featureless.

Dealings dropped to 1,150,000 shares.

Of 1,095 issues traded 404 advanced, 373 declined and 318 were unchanged.

The curb turnover was of 380,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds came to 3,440,000 dollars.

U S Steel Price Ranges were: high 38-1 4, low 38, close 38-1/8.

NEW YORK PEPPER

The pepper market ruled quiet and although prices showed little changes dealers reported a softer undertone.

In a nominal way, Spot was indicated around 1.32 dollars, nearby arrivals 1.30 dollars. May shipment was quoted at 1.28 dollars; June at 1.22 dollars; July at 1.16 dollars per pound, all ex dock.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON TIN

LONDON, May 24 (UPA): The tin market was firm on a turnover of 801 tons of which 20 were for cash.

Spot jumped 7-1/2 to 966-1/2.

Three months gained 4-1/2 to 954-3/4.

Closing prices were:

Spot—buyers, 966; sellers, 967; business at 965.

Three months—buyers, 954½; sellers, 955; business at 955 to 953.

SETTLEMENT—966.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 967; sellers, 969; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 954; sellers, 955; business nil.

PEPPER

The pepper market was weak today. Lampong was unchanged at 8-6 nominal. Muntok was quoted at 9-6 sellers. Sarawak was quoted at 9-9 sellers. Malabar spot was quoted at 1,025 nominal; May 1,005 and June 980.

REDUCTION IN U. K. JUTE PRICE

Financial Timer's Prediction

LONDON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): A reduction of 35 pound sterling a ton in the British internal price of jute was predicted by today's "Financial Times."

"In the case of raw jute and jute goods, world values depend on Pakistan and Calcutta sellers respectively although these values are usually reflected in New York quotations also", this paper said editorially.

Tory M.P.s Plea

LONDON, May 24 (PTI-Reuter): Thirty-six Conservative members of Parliament want a coronation year conference of Commonwealth and Empire leaders on trade and development.

Tea Industry's Difficulties

3-MAN OFFICIAL TEAM TO STUDY

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI): The Government of India will shortly send a three-man team to Calcutta to enquire into the difficulties of the tea industry in the country, it was learned here today.

Representatives of the tea industry, 75 per cent. of which is British-owned, have recently been complaining that production costs and export duties are making it difficult for them to compete in world markets.

The team, headed by Mr. E. Raja Ram Rao, Joint Secretary, Finance Ministry, will leave for Calcutta early next month to start investigations. It will recommend to the Government any assistance, that in its opinion should be extended to the industry.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, May 24.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today, it being the day of the fortnightly settlement.

In private, the tone was steady and Tata Steel Deferred was quoted at Rs. 1680.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 24

Opening for the first time after the budget the local Bullion Exchange ruled slightly easy with a low-volume business in both the metals.

Forward Silver fluctuated irregularly between Rs. 156-12 and Rs. 158-8 after opening at Rs 157-14, and was later steady at Rs. 157-4. Ready Silver was quoted two annas lower. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87-6 and after advancing upto Rs. 87-14 declined to Rs. 87 under the pressure of liquidation. Later it was steady at Rs. 87-6. Ready Gold was placed Rs. 2-4 higher.

Sovereign was quoted at Rs. 64.

Arrivals in silver today were about 11-10 bars which was on a par with the off-take. In gold arrivals and off-take were the same, namely, 5,000 tolas.

The market closed steady at the following quotations:

	Rs.	as.
Forward Silver	157	4
Ready Silver	157	4
Forward Gold	87	12
Ready Gold	90	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, May 24.

Opening for the first time after the budget the local Produce market ruled steady with a moderate turunover.

Following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs.	As.
GROUNDNUTS:		
Bold Ready	28	12
Coromandal ready	30	0
Khandesh quality	30	4
Groundnut ex-mill	46	0
Groundnut Oil Rly. Receipt	15	6
LINSEEDS:		
Bold ready delivery	26	4
Satna small ready	23	8
Linseed Oil ready	16	0
CASTORSEEDS:		
Forward May delivery	135	0
Ready Madras quality	27	4
Oil First Pressure	18	0
Oil Commercial	15	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 24.

Following were the closing quotations at the Bombay Artificial Silk Yarn Market today:

120 D Ready Japan	4	8
150 D Ready Japan	3	10
120 D Ready Italy	4	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	7
150 D Box May	690	0
150 D Box June	702	0

May highest 700, lowest 685
June highest 713, lowest 696

CONFIDENCE IN THE MARKET

Budget Praised

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr Jayantilal M. Shah, President, Bombay Shroffs Association Ltd. commenting on the budget says: In view of the present trade depression and consequent reduction in the Export duty on Jute, Oilseeds, Cotton and other commodities it was generally apprehended that the Finance Minister would submit some fresh proposal for taxation in the present budget. The Finance Minister has got to be congratulated for having proposed no fresh taxation. Under the present circumstances, the budget should tend to restore general confidence in all the markets.

In view of the public demand for restoration of food subsidies it would have been advisable for the Government to consider sympathetically a partial restoration of food subsidy so as to enable states Governments to reduce prices for food grains which have been recently enhenced by 50 per cent. Such measure could have been possible by making corresponding reduction in huge administrative expenses.

RELAXATION OF CONTROL ON 'NACHANI', 'HARIK'

Circumstances Explained

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CRITICISM has appeared in a section of the Press that the recent Government orders relaxing control on 'nachani' (nagali) and 'harik' had benefited only the trading community, robbing the producers of the advantage of rise in prices which they would have gained, had there been no control since the beginning of the season.

In order to remove this misunderstanding in the public mind, it is explained in this connection that the control on 'nachani" and 'harik' was imposed in November 1950, when it was found that the cultivators producing paddy tried to dispose of their 'nachani' and 'harik' stocks in the open market and retained paddy for their own use, though it was usual for them to consume these two minor millets and sell the bulk of their paddy produce. This attitude of the cultivators severely hit the Government's procurement of paddy and, therefore, others were issued prohibiting private trade in 'nachani' and 'hark'. The result was that the cultivators had either to eat 'nachani' and 'harik' themselves or to sell them to the Government at the standard rates, which were fixed in normal parity with paddy rates.

WHY RELAXATION

It was the intention of the Government to adhere to the syste mof control on 'nachani' and 'harik' only up to the end of the purchasing season, by which time the bulk of the stocks in the hands of the producers would be consumed, and there would at any rate, be no question of their affecting the Government's paddy purchases. In 1951, there was no great demand for the removal of the restriction, as the kharif season was generally good everywhere. This year, however, crops failed in Gujerat, and the paddy harvest was not very satisfactory elsewhere also. Monopoly control on 'nachani and 'harik', was therefore, removed first in the Gujerat districts and, more recently, in other districts. The idea, as stated above, was to make the trade in these grains free, as soon as paddy procurement had reached an advanced stage. The removal of control on these minor millets has also helped the poorer sections of the people supplement their rations and have a cheaper food to fall back upon. Before removing these controls, the Government had taken stock of the situation in the districts and had actually received representations from some people in the producing districts urging removal of control. It is true that the free market price of 'nagli' was high at the beginning, but it has considerably declined recently, with the arrival of increasing stocks in the consuming areas.

COAL DEPOSITS IN MADHYA PRADESH

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI): A survey recently undertaken by the National Fuel Research Institute shows that there are extensive coal deposits in Madhya Pradesh and in the neighbouring areas.

The work of the Institute in the area is explained in a report called "a preliminary survey of Madhya Pradesh coals brought out by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research."

The Survey has also disclosed that there are large and valuable deposits of iron ore and limestone in the region.

Most Disappointing

MADRAS, May 24 (PTI): Mr. V. S. Krishnaswamy, former President of the Madras Stock Exchange in a statement today said that the Budget speech of the Finance Minister Mr. Deshmukh was "most disappointing".

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, May 24 (PTI).

Jute shares recorded further improvement on strong buying. The more speculative were also ruled firm. Other shares remained more or less unchanged.

Following are today's final transactions:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three percent loan 1986 82-14 odd lot; Three percent loan 1953-55 99-13 s.l.; Three percent loan 1857 97-13; Three percent loan 1959-61 95 s.lot; Three percent loan 1970-75 87-14 s.lot.

BANKS: Imperial fully paid 1718 ct United India 4, United Comm. 35 s. lot c.t.

COTTONS: Mahaluxmi 1; Swadeshi Cotton (P.O.) 9-1.

COALS: Bhalgora 4-8; Burakur 11-9 ex.div.; Raneegunge 4-15; Samla 7-2 ex. div.; Jutes Agarpara 20-4; Budge Budge 216; Champadany 164; Dalhousie 165 s. lots; Delta 278; Ganges 95; Gourpore 379; Howrah 26-10 Megna 104; National 25-10 Nuddea 73; Orient 210.

ENGINEERINGS: Britahtwite & Co. 9-1, Indian Iron 22-12 Marshalls 6-12, Kumardhubi Eng. 6-10, Steel Corpn. 18-5.

MISCELLANEOUS: Sone Valley Cement 6-8 Cum Div. Calcutta Elec. 13-5 S Lots Ex-Div. BI Corpn. 9-2, F and C Osler 4-4, Indian Wood Products 48-10, Cum Div. Rallis India Ltd. 94, S Lot British Burma Petrol 1, Indo Burma Petrol 49, S Lot Cum Div. Titaghur Paper 32-5, Midnapore-Zemindary 37-8.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 5 Darbhanga 6-1.

TEAS: Brooke Bond 1, Hasimara 32-4.

Tinplates Prices

BOMBAY, Saturday: A review of retention prices of tinplates produced by the Tinplate Company of India has been undertaken by the Tariff Commission. Firms, associations and persons interested may forward their representations so as to reach the Secretary to the Commission, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1 by June 7, 1952.

Income-Tax Measure

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI):—A comprehensive Bill to amend the Indian Income-tax Act is likely to be introduced in Parliament this session.

Yoshida's Special Envoy

NEW DELHI, May 24 (PTI): Mr. Kmaketora, Special Envoy of the Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Yoshida, is expected to arrive in New Delhi from Calcutta by air on the evening of 25th May.

MADRAS, SIKH UNITS' ROLE PRAISED

SRINAGAR, May 24 (PTI): Karna Tehsil, about 80 miles from here, yesterday observed "Tithwal Day" when an interesting programme of parade, sports and variety show was gone through.

Lt. Gen. Tara Singh Bahl, speaking after a ceremonial parade, paid tribute to the Madras and Sikh Regiments for their remarkable achievement four years ago, in fighting enemy forces.

Talking of Books—

WHEN MARIE CORELLI BOYCOTTED THE PRESS

Memories Of Famous Authors

By Frederick Muller

FREDERICK MULLER HAS BEEN IN THE BOOK PUBLISHING BUSINESS ALL HIS WORKING LIFE, FIRST WITH MESSRS. METHUEN, OF WHICH COMPANY HE BECAME A DIRECTOR, AND THEN WITH THE FIRM BEARING HIS OWN NAME WHICH HE FOUNDED IN 1934. IN THIS ARTICLE HE RECALLS SOME OF THE FAMOUS LITERARY FIGURES HE KNEW IN THE OLD DAYS.

"JOHN O' LONDON," in a recent Letter to Gog and Magog, wrote a little nostalgically of THE PRISONER OF ZENDA and the other novels of Anthony Hope, adding that he never met their author. In recalling the meetings that I, luckier than "John O' London," had with Hope, I soon found my mind crowded with memories of authors I have known, writes the author in "John O' London."

For nearly fifty-six years, as a publisher, I have been concerned with books and their writers, and I do not share the feelings of one well-known publisher who said that he never saw an author if he could avoid it. To me authors have always been the most interesting people in the world. Of those I knew during the early years of the century some were household names and their books are now "required reading" for anyone with an interest in literature; others are quite unknown to the present generation; others, again, are mere names, their once-sought books unread.

Marie Corelli

Outstanding in the last category is Maire Corelli, whom I met often when I was with the firm of Methuen. She was a slight, fluffy little women, usually accompanied by her good companion and biographer, Berth Vyver, a woman of stouter build. M. C. could be, and often was, temperamental. There were frequent battles about the appearance of her books, particularly the covers (there were not picture wrappers in those days) which, on one occasion, were enhanced by an inlay of paper with gold ornamentation.

Her books, of course, sold like the proverbial hot cakes. I shall never forget the sight of Essex Street (a turning off the Strand, which houses Methuen's offices) completely filled with horse delivery-vans on the day of publication of one of her novels. This was a real best-seller—GOD'S GOOD MAN, as far as I remember—and we printed, I believe 130,000 copies as a first edition.

Because Miss Corelli had been deeply annoyed by a press criticism of one of her early books, we were forbidden to send out any review copies. The curious result of this was that on the morning of publication messengers from various journals were waiting on the doorstep for early copies, reviews of which often appeared in the evening papers the same day. Miss Corelli certainly did not suffer from lack of publicity.

Another author, little heard of today, was the Rev. Sabine Baring Gould, From his Rectory at Lew Trenchard in Devonshire he sent out an immense number of books of the most varied kinds—antiquarian, topographical, biographical (he wrote a fine study of that saint, R. S. Hawker of Morwenstow) and many popular novels. He also wrote hymns, of which "Onward, Christian Soldiers" is perhaps the greatest favourite. I remember him as an old man, well over eighty, with a fine, aquiline nose; a very modest and dignified author.

Jerome K. Jerome

I suppose modern psychologists have some satisfactory explanation for what is, I believe, called the association of ideas. I do not know; but I do know that I never smell the scent of a good cigar without immediately thinking of two men—one a writer, the other a good friend of writers—with perhaps only one thing in common, the fact that they both wore beards. The first was Robert Barr, author of many popular novels (THE COUNTESS TEKLA was one of the best) now probably quiet forgotten. Barr was a Glasgow-born Scot who spent his early life in Canada and America. At the age of thirty-one he returned to this country and, with Jerome K. Jerome, founded THE IDLER.

He was a delightful person and a genial host, fond of explaining that if this country were to be invaded from the south his house at Woldingham, in Surrey, would be the last to be conquered before London fell.

My other bearded cigar-smoker was an American publisher, dear John Macrae of E. P. Dutton and Co., of New York. Up to the outbreak of the first World War he paid regular twice-yearly visits to Europe, buying, in this country, innumerable sheets of books to be bound in America, and in Nuremberg, children's books.

Smoking reminds me also of that great architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens, a veritable Peter Pan and always full of fun. He was fond of smoking small pipes which he would fill and then put down. Often, when he had been showing visitors the Queen's Dolls' House, which he designed, these pipes would be found lying about the rooms.

Happy Pair

Then again there is a certain perfume, pungent and pleasing—I can smell it in imagination as I write this—which always brings vividly to my mind a pair of authors, C. N. and A. M. Williamson. C. N. Williamson was the editor of BLACK AND WHITE, a popular illustrated paper, long since dead.

His wife, Alice—hers was this distinctive perfume—was an American of great charm and in collaboration they wrote a series of immensely successful novels, "cashing-in", as we should put it today, on the new motoring craze.

The first THE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR, appeared in 1902 and was about adventures on the road in France. Another, SET IN SILVER, described an exploration of this country by car, and my own favourite, THE BOTOR CHAPERON, described a motor-boat trip through Holland. I wonder what the young people of today would make of them.

One more of my now-unread authors is John Oxenham. He, like many other writers, started life in a city office, but once he had discovered the power of the pen, gave up business for literature. His novels were varied and always attractive, but one of my chief recollections of him is that during the first World War he offered our firm a book of poems, suggesting that it should be issued at a cheap price.

Mr. Methuen (he had not then been knighted) was doubtful if the little book would be sufficiently successful, so Oxenham said: "Well, if I produce the book at my own expense, will you distribute it?" This was agreed to and the sales of that little book —'Bees in Amber'—went into hundreds of thousands.

He was always glad to recall that venture when I visited him in his old age at the pleasant house he had planned for himself at High Salvington, in Sussex, where one of his daughters still lives.

Paper Sparing

One author remains clearly in my mind, not because of the wide popularity of his books, but because of the badness of his handwriting. This was W. J. Craig, an eminent scholar, who edited an edition of Shakespeare for us. After much careful study I came to be considered an expert in the deciphering of his handwriting, and it was my job to interline his letters with red ink so that his wishes might be clear to others. Eventually, we persuaded him to buy a typewriter, but this, unfortunately, did not improve matters very much. He seldom put spaces between his words and we were often confronted by a solid line of type, letter after letter with no breaks. The first proofs of the volume he edited for us were so heavily corrected that it was found economical to scrap the setting and start afresh. I have carefully preserved some of his manuscripts and typescripts.

Craig was Irish, and generous. E. V. Lucas wrote of him that he also had a quick, chivalrous temper and I remember the difficulty I once had in restraining him from leaping the counter of a small tobacconist's shop in Great Portland Street, to give the man a good dressing-down for an imagined rudeness—not to himself, but to me.

E. V. Lucas

And this brings me to E. V. Lucas, my colleague at Methuen's for thirty years and the most prodigious wielder of a pen that I can remember. Much of his writing was done in bed and his handwriting was not of the clearest, although compared to that of W. J. Craig it was reasonable. He had an odd habit of writing a full line at the top of a letter with each line successively shorter, until the last line consisted merely of the initials E.V.L.

As well as his weekly articles for 'Punch', Lucas contributed regularly to the 'Sunday Times and other journals, while writing his well-known "Wanderer" series, his 'Life of Lamb', and many essays and novels. He always tried to get the letter "V" into the titles of his books—such as 'The Vermilion Box' and 'Her Infinite Variety.' In addition, he read and reported on countless manuscripts.

Lucas was also renowned as a host, not only because of the excellent meals he provided but also because he invariably issued invitations for such times as 6.57-1/2 p.m. He always said, too, that it was a man's duty never to leave a restaurant without having improved it by some constructive criticism. He was full of wit, and when a good friend of his received a knighthood he sent his congratulations in the form of a simple telegram—"My dear Sir"!

Two of the great literary figures of this century were among Methuen's authors—Kipling and Chesterton. Kipling did not come to the office but, meeting him later at a Buckingham Palace Garden Party, I remember being surprised that such a literary giant should be comparatively small physically.

The same could not be said of Chesterton! I remember being deputed on one occasion to watch over him (I believe I actually locked him into a room) while he completed a chapter of a long-delayed book. To see him, his task done, clamber into a handsome cab and fill it completely was a sight for the gods.

It was the recollection of Anthony Hope that gave rise to these reminiscences and, recalling my last meeting with him, I realized once again how the trivial and unimportant things remain in one's memory. The occasion was a sad one, for we were attending the funeral of his cousin, Kenneth Grahame, handsome Secretary of the Bank of England and author of that delightful class, 'The Wind in the Willows which, since its appearance in 1908, has been reprinted nearly a hundred times.

We were sitting round the tea table and I remember Mrs. Grahame saying of her husband: "I don't know how I shall get on without him; he was so helpful in every way—and he always added up my washing book!"

"YO-YO"

Pratt in 'The Secremento Bee'

'Communism Is Tyranny Over Soul Of Man'

DEMANDS OF INDIAN CONGRESS FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM

INDIAN CONGRESS FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM. March 28th to 31, 1951. Price Rs. 5. Pages 299.

JUDGING from the speeches made during the session of the Congress, its aim is to get together, to integrate all lovers of art and literature to form a defence front against totalitarianism. Indeed, the preposition 'FOR' cultural freedom implies that according to this body the latter is in danger.

The eminent men who spoke at this conference realize that the peril of totalitarianism is to the spirit of man, which becomes cramped, stunted in growth and stops evolving except as the party policy dictates. But every state which is industrially backward and politically bureaucratic is a good breeding-ground for totalitarian tendencies. It is the business of a true Socialist in these countries to educate the common mind against all types of tyranny. And if capitalism is a tyranny over the economic life of man, Communism is a tyranny over the soul of man.

The aim of this Congress was to make the artist, or rather the man of culture, actively conscious and active about this grave problem.

Anthology Of Modern Poems

JHANKAR. Edited by Raghupati Sahai Firak. Published by Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad. Price Rs. 3. Pages 198.

This anthology of modern poems is characterized by the editor's love for the simple and the expressive. Most of the poets have adopted the Wordsworthian creed of common themes and common language. It would not be incorrect to say that these poets try to eastablish a sentimental democracy in literature, which they do although the result is not always poetry. Anyway the group of poets represented (among whom are famous ones like Josh) are deservedly known for revitalizing Urdu poetry.

THINGS OF BEAUTY. Edited by V. N. Bhushan. Bhavan's Book University, Bombay. Prince Rs. 1-12. Pages 232.

Mr. Bhushan must have had a lovely time wandering in the garden of culture, picking a rose from one bush, a lily from another, a violet from a third, to form this cluster of essays. He says in the preface: 'Beauty is coeval with life, co-extensive with time and space. The

(Continued On Page 23 Col. 5)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

IT may be recalled that our President Shri B. G. Kher had recently convened a meeting of the representatives of certain children's and youth organisations to consider the starting of a Youth Organisation based on principles of forming a casteless and classless society. It will have no political bias.

The main activity of the Youth Organisation will be physical labour to inculcate the spirit of self-help and service in the younger generation. It has been decided to organise the first rally of youths interested in this work on Sunday, the 1st June 1952, morning, somewhere at a central place in Greater Bombay.

Those who wish to participate in the programme are requested to contact immediately the General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

The Birthday Present

(By S. LEELA)

It was about four o'clock. Ramesh and Suresh were walking home. 'I say, Ramesh', said Suresh, "tomorrow is my birthday, and I propose to have a party in the evening at three. You should attend it without fail."

"All right, my dear friends," said Ramesh, and bidding 'cheerio' to him, he went on his way to his simple but beautiful cottage.

Ramesh was a fatherless boy, and he was brought up by his mother who earned her livelihood by selling vegetables. He was clever and intelligent and always stood first in the class.

Suresh was the only son of a wealthy millowner, and his family lived in a palatial house beside the river. He was brought up in luxury.

Suresh had a soft, sweet heart. He pitied Ramesh, who was rich in heart although not in money. The school-mates praised their deep affection.

Ramesh reached his house and threw his books on the table. He was rather early today. He knew that tea was waiting for him but greater than his hunger was a burden on his mind. Through the window he could see his mother gathering vegetables. These were the fruits, a product of the honest sweat of her brow. Every morning she took these vegetables to the market, and with the pies earned by selling them, she bought her daily bread.

Ramesh knew that his mother loved him and was ready to sacrifice anything for him. Many a day she had been without food and had bought food and clothes for Ramesh. She did not want young Ramesh to feel their poverty. His innocent heart wept at this sad thought. Ramesh wished that he would grow up quickly so that he might support his mother in her old age. He wanted to make her happy. But greater than this wish was there another one in his mind. He felt very much that father was not with him.

Tomorrow was Suresh's birthday and naturally Suresh would expect a gift from his friend. Ramesh very badly wanted to give a gift to his friend. What was he to do? sighed Ramesh: "I am poor." His eyes were filled with tears. Just then he was awakened by the clicking of the back door. He knew that his mother had come in but he was engrossed in his own thoughts. He heard her calling him, but did he hear her call?

"Ramesh dear," the mother said, coming into his room. "Why have you not taken your tea?" Seeing her beloved son worried, she rushed to him with anxiety, enquiring what had happened. Ramesh turned with a scornful look. "Do not talk to me, mother," he said. "You are good for nothing. You do not have any money, and you just make me feel hurt by giving me torn trousers. Tomorrow is Suresh's birthday, and I have nothing to give him. How can I face him without giving him any gift when he gave me such a lot on my birthday?"

"Softly, dear," his mother said, "do not get annoyed. Suresh is rich while we are poor. I've got just three annas with me and you can buy whatever you like with them.' She gave Ramesh three annas, but throwing the coins on her face, Ramesh shouted, "I do not care for this little money. I feel so miserable!" He rose from his seat in anger, and went to bed and fell fast asleep.

Hours rolled on. The low distant rumble of the 12 o'clock train was heard. Ramesh woke up thinking it was dawn but to his surprise he heard the clock striking just twelve. He rubbed his eyes and started wondering why he got up at midnight. Just then he remembered that he had gone to bed early at six.

The evening scenes flashed in his mind. He thought of his awkward behaviour to his mother. He repented very much. He wept bitterly. Just then an idea flashed into his mind. He stopped weeping. Why not write a letter to Suresh! "That is all I can afford." he thought. Why should I waste mother's hard-earned money? Let Suresh take it with pleasure or displeasure. Is Suresh greater than mother who toils for my sake?"

Thinking this he planned that he should get up early next morning and apologise to his mother for his horrid behaviour. He had sound sleep thereafter, and woke up when the sun had spread its light in the room. His mother had already left, and he cursed himself for being careless. He determined to stay away from the party and wait for his mother and ask her pardon.

In the meanwhile, he sat down to write the letter. The pen moved fast and the letter put up a neat appearance. In his letter he told Suresh of his love for him, and also said that he had given the best present he could afford. He finished the letter, put it in an envelope, sealed it and went to his next door friend, and requested him to arrange to send his letter to Suresh along with his own present to him. He returned and waited for his mother with great eagerness.

When it was noon he saw his mother coming at the corner of the street in the red hot sun. He ran to meet her and fell on his knees, and asking her to forgive him, he cried as if his heart would break. His mother lifted him, and said, "Ramesh darling, you have not done any wrong to me. I earned some money today and I came home early so that you might buy a gift for Suresh. I know that he is very dear to you."

"Mother, I've already given him a precious gift," said Ramesh, and he told her about the letter. She hugged him and his heart leapt with a bound of relief. They entered the house together and the mother asked Ramesh to get ready for the party. "No, mother, I am not going for the party," Ramesh said, "I am going to stay with you and make you happy."

His mother hugged him tenderly and told him to attend the party to make her happy. Ramesh dressed himself smartly and after saying "cheerio" to his mother, he went on his way thinking of the great joy of the day and made up his mind to be good. His mother was dearest to him in this world.

As soon as he entered Suresh's house, his friend came running to him with a loving look and said, "Ramesh you are a dearie. What a lovely present you had sent me. That was the best of all my presents, and I shall cherish it for ever." With beaming smiles on their faces, Ramesh and Suresh ran into the house, hand in hand.

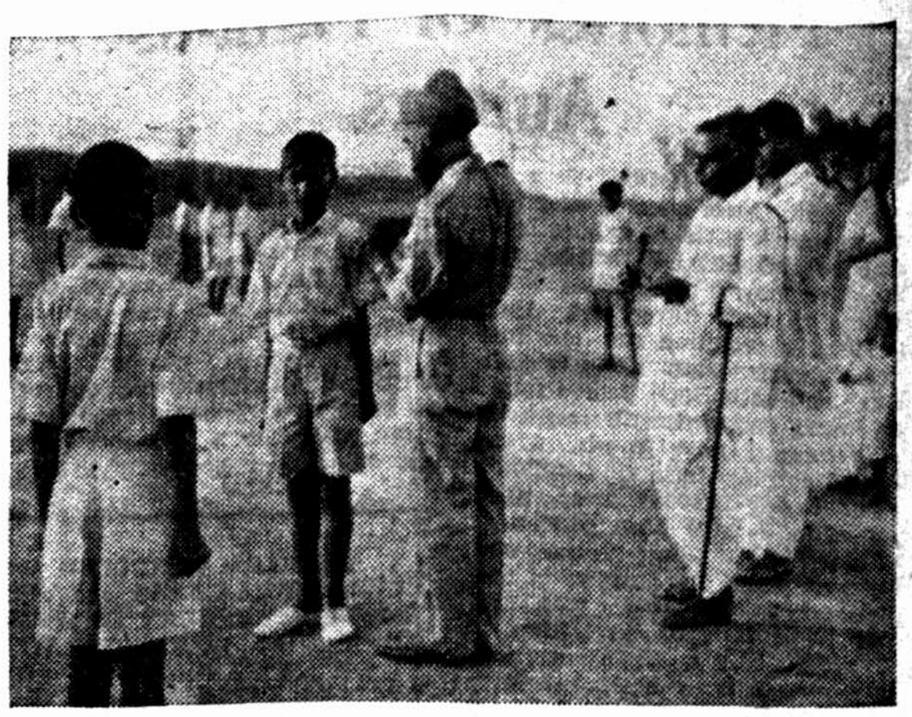
At this time Ramesh's mother was happy over the thought of her son's love for his friend. In Suresh's house the birthday cake was cut amdist joy!

Shape Of Trains To Come

It may be a comforting thought for many boys and girls that if they live to be 100 they will still be able to travel by train; for railways can never be beaten for certain kinds of traffic, a young audience was assured recently by Mr. C. Hamilton Ellis.

The railways of those days, however, may be strange things, he said. They might be automatic, like the Post Office tubes. Our juniors are likely to become giddy great-grandparents, shooting through tubes in trains without drivers or guards, and perhaps (though the lecturer didn't mention this) fitted with padded, foolproof, discarding mechanism to throw them gently into a net at their station so that the train does not have to stop.

HAPPY RALLY



Children's Rally of the Golmuri Balkan-ji-Bari

Bottle And Coin

Here is a trick to play on your friends. Bend a match in half without quite breaking it, and then place it on a bottle, with a coin on top.

Now invite your friends to get the coin into the bottle without touching the coin, or the match, or the bottle. They must not shake the table or blow any of the articles.

When they have failed to do it, you dip your finger in water and allow one drop to fall on the

The Difference

An oak tree for a tight boot.
You never could mistake.
The oak, you see, makes acorns,
While the tight boot makes corns ache.

They Remembered Slavery

Two former slaves, both well past the century mark, have died in the United States.

Sam Wright, aged 117, swept his front porch daily at Detroit Michigan, and walked to church each Sunday until two weeks before he died. Born into slavery in 1834 in Arkansas, Wright's age was confirmed by entries in a family Bible.

Boston Martin, 112-year-old former Georgia slave, died at Cincinnati. He was born in Talliaferro County, Georgia, in 1839, and farmed in various parts of the State until 1920, when he moved to the city where he died.

This Umpire Is Never Wrong

In fencing it is very difficult to mark all the strikes or points scored by the two contestants. Various electrical devices have been tried which record ever "touch" by the foils, but most of these have meant hooking up each contestant to a length of wire.

Recent experiments have used miniature radio sets strapped to each fencer to transmit signals whenever he is struck.

A similar system of mechanical scoring could be adapted to other sports. In America an electronic umpire for baseball has been tried. This device is being used in practice games, and records "strikes."

.. *BALKAN-ji-BARI*

Golmuri (Jamshedpur) Balkan-ji-Bari Unit organised a children's Rally where Sardar G. S. Bhagwan Singh was the Chief Guest. After a display of physical training exercises, the Chief Guest took salute from the children. Children were grouped into four squads, and each member of the squads was presented with identifying shoulder ribbons (Red, Green, Blue and Pink).

In the photograph taken on the occasion, published on this page, is seen the Chief Guest pinning red ribbon to Bro. Cheema (Primary Member). From left to right are seen Bro. Easwaran—Boys Secretary (facing away from the camera), Bro. Cheema, Sardar G. S. Bhagwan Singh—the Chief Guest, Shri N. Nataraj—President of the Unit, Shri N. R. Das—Executive Council Member, and Shri V. S. A. Aao—Vice-President of the Unit.

Shri and Shrimati S. Sitaraman entertained to tea all the members of the Unit in connection with the Seemanthanm ceremony at their house.

There are Balkan-ji-Bari Units in all parts of India, and you can join any one of them nearest to you. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, from Dada "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You are most welcome also to send him your short contributions for publication in this Corner.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

CHILDREN LOVE AN EXCURSION

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children's excursion to Madh Island.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Art 'for the people' — Ideology outweighs creative qualities — Danger of stylistic regimentation — Indian art for beauty's sake — Glorification of film stars — Carpet design competition — Preservation of folk art — Rangabhoomi goes ahead — Sculptural wealth of Gujerat.

THOUGH art is at present in greater demand all over the world, there is some confusion about its purpose and its relation to life.

"Art for the people" is the watchword of those who have understood its real nature and estimated the strength of its appeal. It is also the slogan of dictators who exploit the medium of art in order to advance their own political aims.

Unfettered Expression

As a disinterested and truly creative activity, art, be it painting, sculpture, dance or music, can enrich and ennoble life. It is capable of cultivating refinement which is implicit in the concept of culture. If wielded merely as a political weapon, it degrades the people and makes their life subservient to the whims of dictators. Art will fail to grow as a free expression and to serve its legitimate purpose, if any restrictions are imposed upon it.

The effectiveness of the aesthetic appeal of art is determined predominantly by its artistic qualities. Such art alone, whatever be its medium, should be styled as a cultural asset and a means of refinement. In direct contrast to it is the art which functions as a handmaid of politics, when its content is made to outweight the form and creative element.

For Political Ends

The "ideological" art-painting for example—has to be so designed as to be intelligible to the people, and as such it should, in a way, be realistic in its subject-matter and naturalistic in style. The artist engaged in processing it out has to work under certain limitations. He can turn a rebel at the cost of his livelihood and restricted liberty. Since the artistic qualities of work of art are subordinated to the needs of propaganda or party politics, the artist has no alternative but to produce art strictly in accordance with the standards set to him.

The medium of art has the potentiality of delivering a message effectively to the mass of the people. This point was taken advantage of by some of the totalitarian states. Though art was plausibly proclaimed by them as a heritage of the people and was also made accessible to them, it was harnessed by them to the purpose of disseminating their political ideology. No such state would be in a position to indicate any appreciable contribution made by it to the progress of art if the content thereof is discounted.

For Beauty's Sake

To India, art for the people is not a new concept. Every Indian art was meant for the people and was conveyed to them according to a plan. The rock-cut temples, to cite an instance are looked upon today as wonderful works and are visited only by holiday-makers and tourists on occasions; but in the past they were, apart from their religious associations, active centres in which the devotees were kept in daily contact with art-painting, sculpture or both. Music and dance were, likewise, distributed systematically and on a wider scale.

The principal object of every Indian art is to import and implant beauty in life and thereby to contribute to the spiritual and cultural advancement of the people. The appeal of art was, further, reinforced by the subject matter which had some high ideal in present to the people. Refinement in life was mainly derived from art expressed in its various media. The Indian way of life, which has its own characteristics, still shows a distinct impress of art on it.

Art In Life

The people instinctively assimilate something of any art which is introduced to them, and then what is assimilated by them manifests itself as their natural expression. Grace which characterises the speech, gait, attitudes and poses of individuals is usually acquired from sustained contact with art. The unsophisticated Indian life will reveal, if it is closely analysed faint relics of high arts. It offers an extensive field to investigate how far it was influenced by sculpture, painting, dance, drama and music ..

Indian art conveys the message of beauty to the people. It aims at raising and refining their mode of living. The regimented art of the totalitarian states carries with it the message of some political ideology with which it can indoctrinate the people. Pressed in the service of the totalitarian states art is more or less utilised to cast the people in a common political mould.

PLAYING WITH THE BALL

A dancing figure from the Oswal's Jain temple at Ahmedabad.
—BY Y. K. SHUKLA.

Indian art being fundamentally different in aim needs to be so guarded that it does not deviate from its traditional course. It should be made to reassert itself as a creative force capable of releasing beauty and refinement.

Regimented Art

Every art which is planned to be distributed on a wider scale, must be conducive to the cultural progress of the people. The world needs today, such art to be made readily accessible to the people, so that the pernicious influence of the audiovisual aids harnessed in the purpose of disseminating aggressive political creeds may be counteracted to some extent. The protagonists of the "ideological" art will proceed with it cautiously, if the people are trained to seek art for the sake of beauty and delight which spring from it.

The regimentation of art, apart from being "ideological", may be stylistic also. In either case, the artist has to control unduly his creative endeavour in order to satisfy the whims of others. In spite of his fault or weakness to submit himself to dictates of others, his work should be judged on the merits of its creative element and not condemned as servile art.

Art loses much of its vigour and vitality, if it ceases to be in consequence of regimentation, an unfettered expression. Such art must be discouraged in the interest of the poeple as well as artists. To the world, confronted as it is with the danger of regimentation, in more than one form, Indian art in its traditional purity is still capable of delivering the message of beauty, provided it is allowed to reassert itself as such. It is needless to say that real art should glow with its own lustre and not shine in the light of any political on stylistic "ism".

'Superior' Artists

Are the film stars, in any way greater artists than the first-rate painters, sculptors, musicians or dancers? This question is asked by many at the opportune moment, as the glorification of film stars, from their point of view is carried to excess. While passing through the streets, these screen artistes are surrounded and followed up by crowds of cinema fans and detained, here and there by autograph-hunters. They are also invited to grace" some social and art functions and also to give performance of music dance and acting. Even play-back singers whose faces are hidden behind the screen are recipients of the same honour.

Huge crowds gather at the stadium or maidan, when the film stars emerge, overnight, as champions of cricket or cycling. Such functions are now made to end with the march past in which the stars are taken round in jeeps bowing ceremoniously to the eager spectators. The craze to glorify the stars has now raised them, with the ceremony of march past, to the rank of peak personalities. Now what about other artists? Nobody cares to look at them however great they may be in their own lines. It is a misfortune that in democratic India there should be an overflow of honour for the film stars and inexcusable apathy even towards artists of eminence in other spheres of art. Such an unbalanced situation will adversely affect the future of arts, if it is allowed to continue longer.

India's Carpets .. ..

An international carpet design competition will be held in Detroit in January 1953. It will be organised by the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Arthur Fleishman Carpet Company. An invitation has been extended to artists in India to join the competition along with other countries. The competition is expected to be a comprehensive carpet show as the participants will represent various carpet manufacturing countries.

Since India is known for her highly developed craft of carpet-making, she ought to avail herself of the opportunity to contribute the best of her products to the international competition. The Government, it is hoped, will make sure that the specimens to be sent to Detroit will be distinctive and excellent in quality. The prizes which will be awarded will be adjudicated by a panel of experts in art, interior decoration and design and carpet-manufacturing. India will be justified, in view of the importance acquired by her as a carpet making, country, to claim representation on the panel of judges.

Neglected Sphere Of Art

Speaking to pressmen at Kanpur about his tour in the European countries Professor Lalmani Mishra, the Music Director of the Udaya Shankar troupe, regretted that no attempt was made in this country to collect folk music. The people in the West, he suggested, were interested to know something about Indian Folk Arts, but no collection was available to them. He commended the effort made in America and some European countries to collect folk music and dances and to preserve them.

Professor Mishra has struck the right note at the right moment, while the Government of India has made an approach to music, it should also include folk music and dances in the official art programmes. In a vast country like India and with her rich heritage of folk art, it is not easy to collect music and dances in a limited time and in the absence of a plan.

The beginning has to be made some day and it must be made now. It should not be deferred out of consideration that the task which has to be accomplished is laborious. Folk music and dances have to be studied, analysed and recorded. They form an extensive region which still remains unexplored. The best way to preserve them is to encourage the village folks to perpetuate them by practising them. Art continued as an active interest of life will be in a better state of preservation than its relics deposited in museums.

A Progressive Group

"Rangabhoomi" is a theatre group devoted to the noble purpose of rehabilitating dramatic art. The Group has continued to serve the stage consistently since it was formed. To its credit stands a series of plays, in Gujerati and Hindi which were produced at regular intervals. Rangabhoomi has made its mark as a progressive group by introducing some new features in composition and production of plays.

"Apaghat" in Gujerati makes the latest addition to the repertoire of Rangabhoomi. Presented a few days ago, this play as a social satire, succeeded in sustaining the interest of the audience throughout its three acts. The stage needs men and material for its revival, and Rangabhoomi has

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SO MANY SUNS!

How Staggering Number Of Galaxies Is Born

IMAGINE that you are out in in the open on a Clear night. I believe that you would be struck first of all by the very great number of stars that you would see in the heavens, writes Otto Struve, Chairman, Department of Astronomy, University of California, in 'Engineering Experiment Station News'.

Actually, the number visible to the naked eye on any given night is probably smaller than you might imagine, only about 3,000. But, as you use larger and larger telescopes and as you fit them with more and more sensitive photographic plates, you can discover greater and greater numbers of stars.

Astronomers have counted the stars in sample regions of our universe and then made generalizations, and we find that the number of stars within our galaxy or Milky Way system is written as the number 10 with ten additional zeros following it, or one hundred billion.

And yet this galaxy is only one out of a great many; with the very large telescope, such as the 200-inch Palomar reflector, it is possible to detect other galaxies in such vast numbers that there are in fact more of them on the photographic plates than there are stars which belong to our own special galaxy.

It is probably not an exaggeration to say that the number of galaxies which can be recorded with the most powerful existing telescope is ten times larger than this tremendous number which I just mentioned, fully one trillion.

So Many Suns

Every one of these galaxies consists of approximately that same number of stars, a hundred billion, **so the total number of suns (similar to our Sun, which gives light on the Earth) is equal to the product of these two tremendous numbers—or the number 10 with 22 additional zeros following it.**

Another very remarkable fact about the stars is that they differ tremendously in their brightnesses. The great star Sirius which can be seen in the winter is about two billion times more luminous to the eye than the faintest star that can be recorded.

Of course, you would say, that might be due to differences in the distance of the stars. Certainly that effect is present, but even if we take account of the fact that some stars are relatively close to us and others are very far away, we still find that there is a remarkable diversity in the true, the real candle powers of stars.

Measure Of Magnitude

Some stars can be a million times more luminous than our Sun. Imagine that! Imagine a sun a million times hotter and a million times more brilliant than our Sun!

And there are other stars which are about a million times less luminous.

The stars also differ tremendously in size; the largest stars known are several thousand times larger than the Sun and the smallest star is about the size of the Moon.

And finally, the stars differ very greatly in mass, in the amount of matter that is contained within each one. Some stars are only about one tenth as massive as is the Sun and other stars may be a hundred times more massive. The diversity is tremendous. But, in its very mysterious way, nature has created order in this diversity: for example, a star which has a great deal of mass is also a star which is at the same time tremendously luminous.

The luminosity of a star is a measure of the energy which the star produces; consequently, we **find that the stars are energy producing machines which can make energy in such a way that they are more efficient when there is more mass.**

Source Of Light

It was not clearly understood until just recently what produces these tremendous amounts of light and heat which the Sun and other stars are constantly producing and pouring out into space.

But even 20 or 25 years ago astronomers had some clues which later helped in finding the true answer to their question. For example, they knew that every small amount of matter, say a cubic inch of material in the Sun, is constantly creating light at a rate which is very much greater than can be accounted for by any known chemical process.

If you have an ounce of combustible material and burn it up you obtain a certain amount of energy; that energy could be in form of light and heat and you could measure it and determine the actual quantity of it.

The amount of light and heat which is created by every ounce of material within the Sun is very easily determined because we can measure right here on the Earth, with very delicate instruments, the radiation which is received from the Sun.

Then we can allow for the fast that we can intercept only a very tiny fraction of the totol amount of energy which the Sun emits and, if we do so, we find that over the lifetime of the stars (which for various reasons we believe must be about three billion years) every ounce of material in the Sun has produced a quantity which can be perhaps a million or so kilowatt hours.

One easily computes that this amount of energy is about a million times greater than the energy which can be obtained from the chemical process of combustion.

The only actual source which the physicist tells us can account for this generation of energy, is a transformation of one kind of atom into another kind.

We know that when four atoms of hydrogen somehow combine to produce one atom of helium, a very small fraction of the mass is lost. A little less than 1 per cent is lost, because the weight of one helium atom is just that little less than the combined weight of four hydrogen atoms.

Einstein's Theory

It was Professor Einstein who told us, in a very remarkable theory which he produced long before these astronomical applications came into prominence, that this apparent loss of mass is accountable in terms of energy in the form of heat and light.

So, when hydrogen is converted into helium, light and heat are produced and one can calculate accurately what the total amount of energy will be when a certain amount of hydrogen is completely converted into helium.

If we assume that the Sun is now completely made up of hydrogen, then the Sun will continue radiating as it now does for a very long time— approximately 100 or 130 billion years.

Now that is a very long time indeed! We need have no fear that in our lifetime or in our children's we shall ever notice any changes in the radiation of the Sun.

Astronomers have found some very remarkable stars in the sky which are extremely luminous and therefore extremely active in producing energy in the from of heat and light. There are some stars which are so luminous and so productive of energy that they exceed the Sun in the production of energy by about a million. If the length of time that the Sun can shine is a hundred billion years, then these extremely luminous stars will be able to continue shining for only a few million years.

Astronomically speaking, a few million years is an extraordinarily short interval of time.

Earth's Age

We know from the stories which the geologists have uncovered, that the Earth itself and the rocks on the Earth must have been in existence for about three billion years. And here you have stars which could not have been in existence much longer than a few million years!

The only reasonable conclusion is that these very young stars (born a few million years ago) represent a process which is going on even at the present time. And this to me is one of the most remarkable results of astronomical science, that we actually here, for the first time in history obtain a glimpse of the very process of physical creation: there are stars being born at the present time.

And if these stars are being born today, then there must be some material from which the stars have been created.

The Material

When we examine astronomical photographs we find that this material does exist, that the Milky Way is virtually full of it; we call it interstellar dust and gas.

We can readily imagine, and perhaps observe, the process of condensation of this interstellar material into a kind of globule—some astronomers call it a proto-star—which gradually becomes denser and accumulates more mass until by the very process of condensation it becomes hot enough to shine as a star.

When that process has gone on long enough the star becomes visible and then we can record it on our photographic plates. Such stars we actually observe, and not only do we observe them in the process of their growth but we actually see in their spectral lines the very markings produced by the impact of the particles of the gas and dust clouds when they fall into the newly formed stars.

Growth Of A Star

So the stars are being produced out of interstellar material and they grow in mass, in size, and in light and heat. And as they become more and more luminous they develop a tendency to repel particles because light has a repelling action and it is this radiation pressure that prevents a star from growing infinitely large.

What about the planets and the rest of the solar system? Is our solar system the only one in the galaxy or are there other planets like the one which we call Earth?

The story is a long one and is quite involved in many respects, but most astronomers of the present time believe that the process of planet formation is intimately connected with the process of star formation and that when a star forms out of the interstellar cloud of gas and dust, the conditions often happen to be such that planets will be formed at the same time.

So it seems that the existence of a system of planets circling around a star is a very common phenomenon, although our telescopes are not large enough and not powerful enough to record these distant planets.

Of course, there is much that is unknown, there is much that remains uncertain, there are variations in the opinions of different astronomers. What I have tried to summarize is a cross-section of the views of the most active astronomers of today.

The picture as a whole, however, is quite clear. For the first time in history we do have a glimpse of what is truly a magnificent and inspring panorama of physical creation within our universe.

A PEEP INTO OUR UNIVERSE

GIANT RADIO TELESCOPE IN THE MAKING

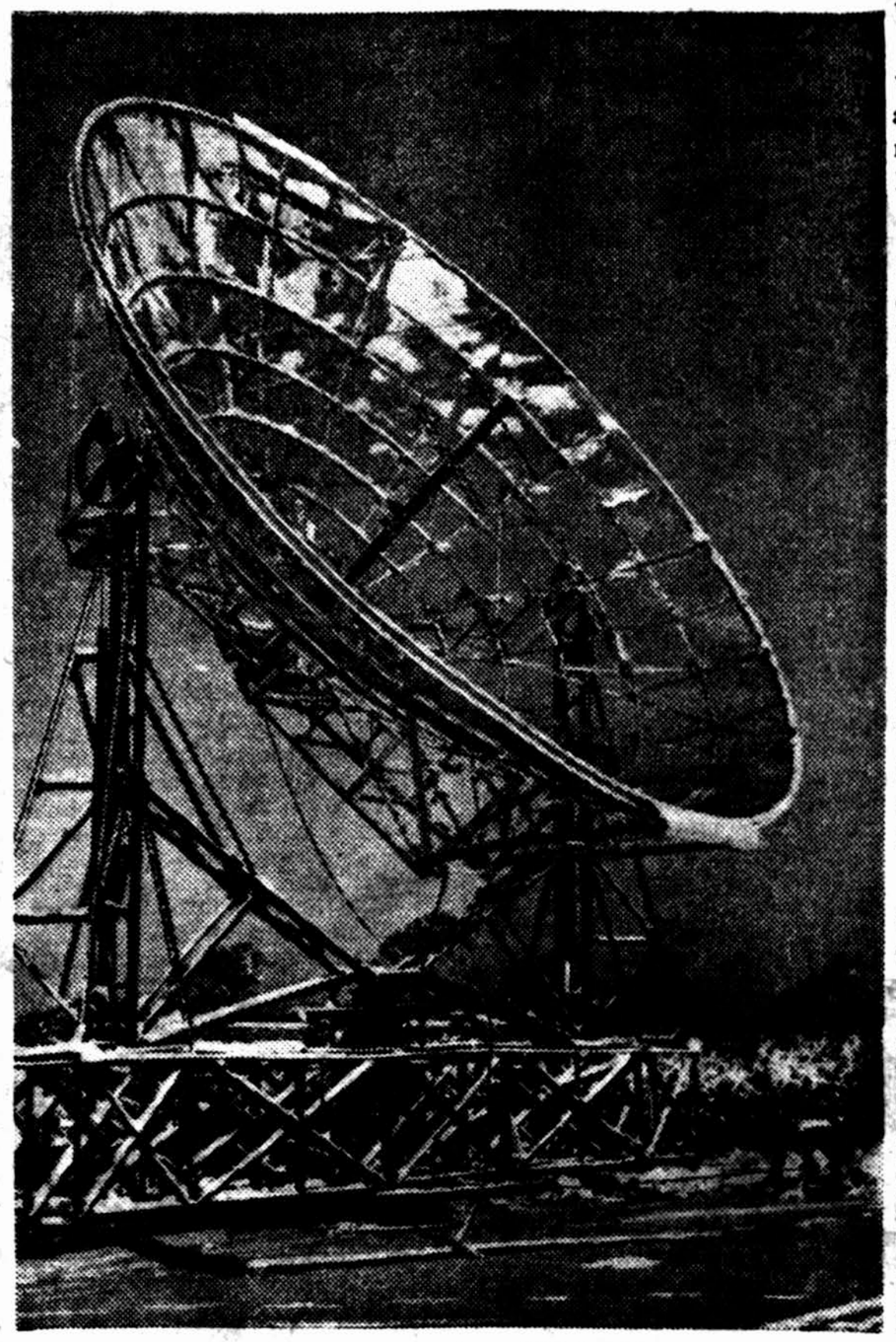

Photo shows:—The small steerable telescope which is at present at Jodrell Bank — the diameter of the aerial of this equipment is 30 feet — but the diameter of the new one to be built will be 250 ft.

WORK will start this summer on building the world's finest radio telescope at the Manchester University research station at Jodrell Bank, Cheshire.

The task is expected to take four years. The Department of Scientific Research and the Nuffield Foundation have decided to pay half each of the £336,000 or so that it will cost. The group of stars that the new radio telescope will be able to "see" are so far away that ordinary figures are almost useless to describe the distance.

Dr. A. C. B. Lovell, professor of radio astronomy, said that with the existing equipment they had been able to plot stars which were 5,000,000,000,000,000,000 away.

The new equipment will consist of a vast saucer of metal 250 ft. across which will collect radio waves from the stars and focus them on an aerial, in the centre. Unlike the present equipment the saucer will be movable to enable any part of the heavens to be searched — and special motors will drive the whole telescope so that it will automatically stay focussed on any desired spot despite the movement of the earth. Part of the mounting for the new telescope will be provided by the giant bearings salvaged from the old battleships 'Royal Sovereign' and 'Revenge.'

CHINA BUILDS HUGE MILITARY MACHINE

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

U.S.A. is preparing to go to war against her. She is therefore actively preparing to meet what she considers the threat to her security from American policy in Formosa and Japan. She has turned all her energies to building modern forces backed by an efficient armaments industry and communications network in order to enable her to do so. There is no need for her to attack the U.S. Fleet guarding Formosa or U.S. bases in Japan; all that is necessary is to continue the 'volunteer" war in Korea until the American people force their government to seek terms, or to send 'volunteers' to Indo-China, Malaya and Burma in order to make France and Britain urge the U.S. Government to seek terms. If in this process general war should come, then the Soviet Union, by the terms of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1950, is pledged to come to her aid.

(N.N.P.)

Working It Out

In Iowa City, Iowa, a man unable to pay a $25 fine for intoxication was ordered to work it out by painting the city jail. The man had done the same job two years previously for the same offence.